THE
IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.
$2 a Year, in Advance.

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. II. Statesville, N. C., Friday, January 21, 1859. No. 7.

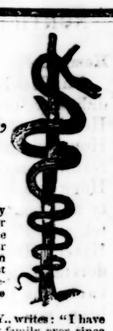
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square. Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MOS.	6 MOS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.



SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of those complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy.'

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, of SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
SOLD BY

Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, O. A. Bradley, Wilmington, M. A. Santos & Co., Norfolk, N. F. Rives, Petersburg Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, D. B. & J. L. Gaither, Newton, W. H. Michal, Lincolnton and Druggists and dealers in Medicine, every, where. For sale by

S. J. RICKERT, Statesville.
May 1 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the objects of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge. In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give advice and medical aid to persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal treatment, the effects of drugs, &c.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *free of charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for Reports or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, consulting Surgeon, HOWARD Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
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Jenkins & Ayer,

Take pleasure in informing the public, that they are now ready to do any and all kinds of Work in the BOOT & SHOE line at their Shop in the basement of the Simonton House. All work warranted. 'Dick' is one of their workmen, and everybody knows if he cannot make a "fit" 'taint no use in anybody else trying. Call and leave your measure. Terms, moderate.

statesville, Jan. 16. tf

SIMONTON
HOUSE.

THE subscribers having become lessees of this spacious New

HOTEL

located near the public Square and Court-House, in Statesville, respectfully announce that they are prepared to accommodate the traveling Public and all who may favor them with patronage, with entertainment equal to any first class Hotel in the Union.

MRS. M. A. WREN & SON,
July 31. 31tf

LIVERY
STA- -BLE.
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We having obtained the extensive stables connected with the Simonton House, take pleasure in informing travellers and the public generally, that we are prepared to hire horses and buggies, at reasonable rates. Persons wanting conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and fast horses. Our Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the proprietors, and no fear need be entertained, &c.

BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.
33—tf

McLEAN HOUSE,
Statesville, N. C.

Persons passing through, or coming to,
STATESVILLE,
can be accommodated with MEALS at 25 cents each, and comfortable **Lodgings** at the same rate.

Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms.

Oct 19 JOS. A. McLEAN.

10 000 Pounds

Old Castings and Scraps of Iron; in any size pieces, is wanting. For which I will pay a ½ cent per pound, in Goods.

JOS. W STOCKTON.
Oct 18 51

3,000 bushels Wheat
WANTED.

Wanted,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
3,000 bushels good Wheat, for which *Salisbury cash prices will be paid.*

O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

MANSION HOTEL
IN
SALISBURY.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in his

ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.

WM. ROWZEE.
May 29th, 1858, tf-26

Harness Making,
AT OLIN.
WEAVER BRO'S,

Keep constantly on hand, at their manufactory, in OLIN, a large assortment of

Harness, Bridles,
Collars, and everything else,

usually kept in a *Harness* establishment.

We earnestly invite all persons wishing to purchase good bargains to give us a call before buying else where. By close application and promptitude in business, we hope to share a liberal patronage from a generous public. Orders attended to promptly with neatness and dispatch. We have deposites of *Harness*, at Statesville, with J. W Woodward; Liberty Hill, with *A.* Feimster; County Line, with Eccles & co.; Jonesville, with Tho's T. Maxwell.

October 1st 44 1y

BLANKS
Of all kinds, for sale at this Office.

Wanted,
Any number of **Advertisements** at the Express Office, the insertion of which will assuredly benefit both parties.

Professional and Business Cards, &c.

JAMES F. BELL, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
Statesville, N. C.,

Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior,) of Iredell and adjoining Counties.
January 1, 1859.—5-1y

DR. Y. S. DEAN,

Will attend all Calls, both in Town and Country. Office on College Avenue, two doors west of the Printing Office.

Statesville, N. C. 2

DR. H. KELLY,

Offers his Professional services to the public.

Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

Hayne Davis,
Attorney at Law,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business, entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, 1858

Dr. W. S. TATE,
Surgeon and Mechanical
DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform those interested, that he has moved to his new Rooms on College Avenue, joining Messrs. Reese & Silewait where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may require his Professional services. July 24.

W. H. Wyatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BOOK and JOB
PRINTING,
Executed with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms,
AT THE
IREDELL EXPRESS OFFICE.

PROSECTUS
OF
THE IREDELL EXPRESS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
IN
Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.,
BY
EUGENE B. DRAKE AND SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At $2 a year, in advance.

THE SECOND VOLUME COMMENCED DECEMBER 3, 1858.

The Express is now one of the largest, neatest, and best papers published in the State, being printed on a No. 4 Washington Press, upon new Type, from the Foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, and Paper of the best quality. It will be devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Miscellaneous Reading, and to the Development of the Resources of Western North Carolina. Ample Congressional and Legislative Reports will be found in its columns, with extracts from Foreign and Domestic Journals of whatever is noteworthy in other portions of the country and world.

The Express will advocate **Whig Principles**, as the true conservative doctrine of the country, and the palladium of American Liberty, outside of which there is no security for the American Union. Corruption, either in the General Government, or any party administering it, will be fearlessly exposed and denounced, and reformation demanded in the name of our injured country. Party tyranny, which was inaugurated by a bogus Democracy in years past, and has been strengthening its chains by falsehood to the present day, humbugging the people by deceitfulness, will be assailed, and, if possible, its manacles sundered, so that the minds of the people may be liberated, and allowed to think as freemen for themselves.

The Express being the only WHIG JOURNAL published in this Congressional District, the Whigs in which are supposed to feel more than a common desire to patronize and sustain an advocate of their cherished principles within the District, we appeal to them, as well as to our friends in other portions of the country, to lend us their timely aid, that the Express may have a wide circulation, both at home and abroad, as a messenger of usefulness.

MAKING.

J. W. Woodward

Is still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared to do all Kinds of WORK formerly done at the Establishment

All repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 12 months.

Feb. 27. 13tf

Wanted,

At the Iredell Express Office, **5,000** good and responsible **Subscriptions**, for which the very best Paper will be exchanged.

Poetry.

"For Mother's Sake."

BY EMELINE S. SMITH.

A father and his little son
Ou wintry waves were sailing;
Fast from their way the light of day
In cloud and gloom was failing;
And fiercely round their lonely bark
The stormy winds were wailing.

They knew that peril hover'd near;
They pray'd, "O, Heaven! deliver;"
But a wild blast came howling past,
And soon, with sob and shiver,
They struggled in the icy grasp
Of that dark rushing river.

"Cling fast to me, my darling child,"
An anguish'd voice was crying;
While silvery clear, o'er tempests drear,
Rose soft'er tones replying,
"Oh, mind not me, my father dear—
I'm not afraid of dying.

"Oh, mind not me, but save yourself,
For mother's sake, dear father:
Leave me, and hasten to the shore,
Or who will comfort mother?"

The angel forms that ever wait
Unseen on man attendant,
Flew up, o'erjoyed, to Heaven's bright gate,
And there, on page resplendent,
High over those of heroes bold,
And martyrs famed in story,
They wrote the name of that brave boy,
And wreath'd it round with glory.

"God bless the child!"—aye, He *did* bless
That noble self-denial,
And safely bore him to the shore
Through tempest, toil, and trial.
Soon, in the bright and tranquil home,
Son, sire, and that dear mother,
For whose sweet sake so much was done,
In rapture met each other.

Miscellany.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

My Wife's Cousin.

Some time ago I called on a cousin of my wife who resided in the city of Philadelphia. I had not seen him for a long time, but having understood that he was in affluent circumstances, I was but little prepared for the condition in which I found him. Through information derived from a Philadelphia Directory, I went to one of those alleys with which that city abounds, and found his name on a sign-board, associated with that of another man, over a dark and dingy shop. The sign purported that they were locksmiths and bell-hangers; also, that locks were repaired and keys fitted. Without ceremony I walked into the gloomy recess, where there was a blacksmith's forge, and where among several muscular-looking men, up to their armpits in work, was "my wife's cousin." He received me most cordially, and for a moment intermitted filing a huge brass key on which he was engaged, and the shake of my own dexter by one of his broad brawny hands I can liken to nothing nearer than the shock of a young earthquake.

"Take a seat, take a seat," he observed, "and just as soon as I finish this ke, we'll make tracks for home."

I of course replied that I was in no hurry, and at once became interested in the facile manner in which he was metamorphosing a rough casting into a polished key. As soon as it was completed he washed the worst of the dirt from his hands, hung up his work apron, and putting on his coat and hat remarked in a cheerful tone, "Come now, cousin Aleck, let's go and see whether wife has got any tea for us."

After we were in the street, our conversation insensibly ran on business, and I took occasion to say to him that I had been of the opinion that he retired from his trade on a handsome competency. "Don't say a word about retirement," he replied, "it nearly makes me sick to think of it. People talk of retiring from business while they are healthy, and able to work; why, I tell you, Aleck, I did not know what it meant until I tried it, but *now* retirement and misery sound, to my ears, like the words of about the same meaning."

Perceiving that he had struck a subject on which he could easily be communicative, I looked inquiringly, when he rejoined, "perhaps you never heard the particulars of my retiring."

On my replying that I had not, he proceeded: "You see, Aleck, it is about three years ago that, having, as you would say, a competency, I made up my mind to stop work and move into the country. So I sold out my share of the business to my partner, spent a year or more in looking at two or three score of country places, and at last found one that wife and myself were considerably pleased with. Fine double house, four acres beautifully shaded, vegetable garden not to be beat, and soil of a superior quality.—The place is still in my possession, but before I'd go and live on it again I'd give it away; yes, Aleck, I'd see it sunk in the middle of the Dead Sea. But I am getting a little ahead of my story. For two or three months matters and things went on very well, because I had something to attend to in making a few little improvements about the house, and in furnishing a number of the doors with locks of my own invention; but as the whole premises were in excellent repair when I bought them I soon came to a point where there was nothing to look after but the cultivation of the garden. I was not long though in making the discovery that I had no genius or taste either for digging around roots or pulling up weeds, and so, as wife didn't wish the garden to run to waste, I employed a regular English gardener to carry the thing handsomely through.

"Well, I didn't mind the expense he put me to in the way of guano, new fangled gardening tools and patent watering apparatus, for I had fully expected to spend money, and, thanks to our previous economy, we had the money to spend; but Aleck, it was really very amusing to see what the fruit and vegetables raised in our garden stood us in. Making use of the little arithmetic I was master of, I recollect that I ciphered up the cost of some of the table fixins, and the result was—cucumbers, seventeen cents a piece; green peas, a dollar and three quarters for a half peck; currants, 50 cents a quart; raspberries, thirty cents a pint; beets, fourteen cents each, and everything in proportion. All this I cared nothing about, but somehow, I felt out of my gearing in not having the right kind of employment. Wife did her best to coax me into gentlemanly ways; had the old mechanical grime all thoroughly scrubbed out of my hands—finger-nails cleaned out and rounded—so as to make it appear that I had never done manual labor.

"Then we must get behind a couple of Morgan ponies which I had purchased, and make fashionable calls in the daytime on those who had called on us; and wife wanted me to soften down my voice and to be particular about my grammar and the subjects I talked on; but sometimes forgetting myself I would revel in the proud memory of the locks and keys I had handled in happier days and commence a history of my exploits in that line, when wife would seem as though she was going to sink through the floor. In fact she wished to keep a perpethal lock on my lips, (so far as our antecedents were concerned,) with the key in her pocket. But I sighed for the shop, and time hung so heavily on my hands that an hour spent in stupid listlessness about the house seemed longer to me than a day did when I had orders ahead for locks and was driving hard to get them finished at a given time. My youngest brother, who is a college-bred man and a lawyer, sent me, at my request, a fine collection of books on all imaginable subjects, so that my library outshone that of the parson, or, indeed, any other man in the place; but I found I had no more taste to sit down and read than I had for trimming currant bushes. Time was, after I had finished a hard day's labor at the shop, when an hour at books was a real solace, and I also believed an occasion of improvement. Then I envied those whose leisure allowed them to feast on books perpetually; but the mistake I made was in failing to discriminate between the mental habits and requirements of the professed student and those of the working man.

"In this wretched manner did time at my country seat drag heavily along. Visiting was a perfect bore, for not feeling the slightest interest in such masculine topics as corn, grubs and manure, and fearing less for the feminine ones of dress and local gossip, I didn't know what to talk about. Books set me to sleep, and not having the society of my two boys, who were off at boarding school, I became fully satisfied that 'nothing to do' was equal to having everything to suffer.

"My most delightful place of resort was a blacksmith's shop some two miles from the house, where occasionally I would handle the hammer, and clang a little on the anvil, but wife making the discovery one day that my hands were getting grimy again, I was obliged to own up the cause of it, and this, to my sorrow, was succeeded by a positive prohibition on her part from my taking any further exercise at the forge. After this, when I would sometimes ride past the shop behind my prancing Morgan horse, the tears would start in my eyes at being debarred the only employment which was in the least adapted to my taste or capacity.

"But cousin Aleck to shorten my story, wife, perceiving that my unhappiness was increasing, at last consented to move back to town, and let me resume my business. I had no difficulty in renewing an arrangement with my old partner, and hence here you see me hard at work and happier than the President. I am perfectly able, in a pecuniary point of view, to live without work, but I have learned to my satisfaction two important truths: first, that we never enjoy ourselves so well as when we are usefully employed; and second, that there is no occupation on the whole for which we are so well fitted as that to which we have been long accustomed, and which has hence become to us, as it were, a second nature."

I was much pleased with the good sense of "my wife's cousin" as evinced in the small section of his autobiography which he had given me, and very soon after he had finished it we reached his dwelling. If his shop was dingy, there was no dinginess here. The edifice was built in the Philadelphia style, having a large dining room back of the two parlors and a noble kitchen in the rear of the dining room. The whole floor, as well as the fairy and pleasant bed-rooms above stairs, were probably adorned with a better description of furniture than was owned by the governor of Pennsylvania. Everything was in perfect order, and although the locksmith's wife was somewhat uppish in her notions, I soon perceived she was a capital housekeeper, and that my friend was proud of his house, and proud of his wife, and proud of his two sons who had come from boarding school to spend the vacation. I found that these lads were quite intelligent, and that they were both intended for the learned professions. While one of them entertained me with some music on a parlor organ, the worthy smith begged me to excuse him for a few moments, after which he reappeared in perfectly clean linen and a suit of dainty black. We supped at a table spread with the utmost profusion, and in the evening some company coming in, conversation and music filled up the passing hour. I was deeply interested, and concluded that "my wife's cousin," the locksmith and bell-hanger, was a wise man, and that unwittingly he had discovered the true philosopher's stone. Daily work was to him as necessary as his daily bread, and the toil of the shop only served to enhance the pleasures and recreations of a refined and happy home. On taking my leave, I realized that I had been taught a valuable lesson. Employment is the healthful lot of life, and he that would seek happiness in a state of perpetual repose betrays a profound ignorance of the benificent laws which govern his being.

A Beautiful Sketch.

We select the following beautiful picture from a recently published address of Richard V. Cook, Esq., of Columbus, Texas, on the Education and Influence of Woman. It will touch the heart of the reader. We seldom stumble upon so well expressed an idea of woman's true mission:

"I fancy a young man just emerging from the bright elysium of youth, and commencing the bright journey of life. Honest, noble, and gifted—the broad world to his warm hopes is the future scene of affluence, fame, and happiness. Under his active energies business prospers, and, as a consequence, friends come about him. Ere long he meets a sensible and simple girl, who wins his heart, and who loves and trusts him in return. He doesn't stop to ask what the world will say about the match, in case he marries her. Not he. The world is kicked out of doors, and the man determines to be the architect of his own happiness. He doesn't stop to enquire whether the girl's father is rich in lands, and slaves, and coin; but he marries her for that most honest and philosophic of all reasons—because *he loves her!* He builds his home in some quiet spot where green trees wave their summer glories, and where bright sunbeams fall. Here is the Mecca of his heart, towards which he turns with more than Eastern adoration. Here he has a green island in the sea of life, where rude winds never assail, and storms never come! Here, from the troubles and cares of existence, he finds solace in the society of her who is gentle without weakness, and sensible without vanity.

"Friends may betray him, and foes may oppress; but when towards home his weary footsteps turn, and there beams upon him golden smiles of welcome, the clouds lift from his soul—the bruised heart is restored, and the strong man made whole. I see the man fall into adversity. Creditors seize his property, poverty stares him in the face, and he is avoided on all hands as a ruined bankrupt. When he sees all go—friends, credit, and property—grief-stricken and penniless, he seeks his humble home. Now does the wife desert him too? Nay, verily! When the world abandons and persecutes the man, she draws closer to his side, and her affection is all the warmer, because the evil days have come upon him. The moral excellencies of her soul rise superior to the disasters of fortune. And when she sees the man sit mournful and disconsolate, like Themistocle, by the Household Gods of Admethus, hers is the task to comfort and console. She reminds him that misfortune has often overtaken the wisest and the best; that all is never lost while health and hope survive; that she still is near to love, to help, and to encourage him. The man listens, his courage rallies, and the shadows flee from his heart; armed once more, he enters the arena of life. Industry and energy restore him to competency; fortune smiles upon him, friends return, and—

Joy mounts exulting on triumphant wings.

"Again the scene shifts. I see the man stretched weak and wasted on a bed of sickness. The anxious wife anticipates every want and necessity. Softly her foot falls upon the carpets, and gently her hand presses the fevered brow of the sufferer. Though the pale face gives token of her own weariness and suffering, yet through the long watches of each returning night, her vigils are kept beside the loved one's couch. At last disease beleaguers the fortress of life, and the physician solemnly warns the patient that death is approaching. He feels it, too; and the last words of love and trust are addressed to her who is weeping beside his dying bed. And, in truth, the last hour has come. I imagine it is a fit time to depart; for the golden sun himself has died upon the evening's fair horizon, and rosy clouds bear him to his grave behind the western hills! Around the couch of the dying man, weeping friends and kinsmen stand; while the minister slowly reads the words of promise:

"'I am the Resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whoso liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.' Slowly the clock marks the passing moments, and silently the sick man's breath is ebbing away. Slowly the cold waters are rolling through the gateways of life. And now, as the death-damp is on the victim's brow, and the heart throbs its last pulsations, the glazed eye opens and turns in one full, farewell glance of affection upon the trembling weeper who bends over him; and ere the spirit departs forever, the angels hear the pale wife whisper—'I'll meet thee—I'll meet thee in Heaven!'"

Mississippi Ready for War.

It will be remembered that Jeff. Davis recently counseled the sovereign State of Mississippi to prepare for war. We are indebted to the Vicksburg Whig for the following inventory of the "circumstance of war" discovered to be on hand:

4 flint-lock muskets—all rusty, and no breeches to at least two.

1 cannon.

7 bayonets—rusty and with no points.

A pile of belts and scabbards, but no swords.

50 cartridge boxes.

The Whig adds:

"We now have 5 major generals, 10 brigadier generals, 60 colonels, 60 lieutenant-colonels, 60 majors, and will soon have 600 captains, 1,200 lieutenants, 4,800 serjeants, 4,800 corporals. We are happy to inform them that we have no privates—the Legislature having dispensed with that useless portion of the army."

Dancing.

A correspondent of one of our N. Carolina exchanges writes as follows to the editor:

As some of our ministers look upon dancing as sinful, I should like to hear a sermon on the subject from some of them, provided the Bible is strictly conformed to. If there is a law against it, I have not seen it, and it strikes me one must be violated before there is criminality.

Jeremiah says: "Then shall the virgins rejoice in the dance, both young men and old together, for I will turn their mourning into joy, and will make them rejoice from their sorrow."

In the Psalms, we read, "Thou hast turned my mourning into dancing and girdled me with gladness."

St. Matthew says, "Herodias danced on Herod's birth-day."

Luke says, "There was music and dancing when the prodical son returned."

Mind Your Stops.

Do not "stop" at the bar-room.—Merry laughter may ring out from it as you pass by, and voices of friends may call you to enter. Within it may shine brightly with light thrown back from polished mirrors, and gleam from crystal bottles, and the voices of mirth and gayety may be heard there; but "stop" not; there is danger in its brightness. Those gleaming bottles contain potions that lead to poverty, dishonor, and death. The merriment there is the laughter of fools, and may end in the horrible laughter of the maniac. "Avoid it, pass it by, turn from it, and pass away."

Do not "stop" at the gambling-house. Those close shutters conceal treacherous men, and you may find yourself too weak to resist.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise:
Act well your part;—*there all the honor lies.*"

SPEECHES.

Remarks of Mr. Ramsey,
SENATOR FROM ROWAN AND DAVIE,

Made in the Senate, January 8th, 1859, in answer to a letter addressed to him by the President of the N. C. R. R., which was read in the Senate January 4th, 1859.

Mr Speaker: I was surprised the other day during the discussion of the Bill to amend the Charters of certain Railroads, to learn from the Senator from New Hanover that it was desirable to read before the Senate, a letter addressed to me by Mr. Fisher, President of the North Carolina Railroad, in answer to some remarks I had made, in my place in the Senate, touching the prevailing opinion as to the management of that road.

Notwithstanding that was the first intimation I had received of the existence of such a letter, I did not object to its being read, although that gentleman was accorded a privilege which, upon reflection, I am not sure was not a violation of a law of the State and of Parliamentary usage. To have objected might have subjected me to the suspicion of a willingness to interpose the shield of my privileges as a Senator to escape animadversion, which I am always unwilling to do, so far as I am concerned as an individual.

Senators will recollect, that after this letter was read, I disclaimed all intention of reflecting personally on any one, and said that I would reserve any remarks on the letter until I had had an opportunity of perusing it. As I have had that opportunity I will now proceed to make such observations on it as I think it deserves.

To a full understanding of the matter, permit me to read the entire report of my remarks as contained in *The Standard* bearing date Dec. 21st, 1858.

"Mr. Ramsey was in favor of the bill. He concurred with Mr. Worth. He did not think the passage of the bill would be a reflection on the Governor. The system was wrong—the evils had grown out of the nature of the case. *The prevalent opinion was that the North Carolina Railroad had been badly managed.*"

The latter part of these remarks, is that to which exception is taken. It is said in the letter, "in relation to the administration of an important State work, I make a very grave charge." In another part of the letter the writer goes on to say, "nor am I at all disposed to complain, but rather to thank you, since it has given me a warrant which otherwise would have been wanting, to make this call upon you as the organ of less public accusers.' He speaks freely of "unreasonable people," "malignant persons," "the vindictive and the cowardly," as well as of "gentlemen and men of courage."

Which of these classes constitute "the accusers," whose "organ" I am to infer I am, it boots me not to inquire, for in this connection, I must be permitted fully to reciprocate the feeling which prompted the writer to say in another place, "I make no question as to your motives, since it is of no consequence to me to inquire." Thus it is patent that even Mr. Fisher may be betrayed into the absurdity of making "generally vague charges."

But, Mr. Speaker, it is not quite a matter of so much indifference to me, and perhaps to the public, what Mr. Fisher would do were he not as he says "under bond *ex-officio* to keep the peace." Men cage the lion, as well as muzzle the dog and restrain the ox "that is wont to gore with his horn," but as he is neither of these animals, but simply President of the North Carolina Rail Road, it is not so clear to my mind that it is generous to keep him "in durance vile." I am inclined, however, to think that it is well for mankind in general and the Senator from Rowan and Davie, in particular, that he is not "permitted to go at large." Sir Mr. Fisher, in my opinion, is entirely too sensitive. The world is large enough for both of us. He is a public man, such men sometimes occupy high positions, and are thus like the tallest oaks, most exposed to the violence of the storm. I have a right as a citizen and as a Senator to speak freely of public men and matters: and as I am in the habit of ringing a vessel before I buy it, and as I had occasion to speak of the prevalent opinion, in regard to the management of the road of which he is President, he ought not to conclude that I thought he was *cracked* because I found the road had a *bad ring*.

He arraigns me for what he is pleased to term "my deduction on your personal arraignment" in the administration of the road: and yet he acknowedges "it was argued that the roads having been badly managed *by the State*, therefore," &c. Now, if it was argued that *the State* had managed the roads badly, how could he speak of his "personal arraignment." It appears to me that if he had carefully noted my words as reported, which are: "the *system* was wrong—the evils had grown out of the *nature of the case*," he could not have been betrayed into the deduction that he was personally arraigned, unless he considers himself, like Louis XIV of France, "the State."

But, Mr. Fisher is not at fault in his apprehension that I would be "surprised," yea "astonished" to hear that "*the North Carolina Rail Road has been in the hands of the individual Stockholders from the day of its organization to this day.*" I confess that I was "*surprised*" to hear this. But after hearing it, I was absolutely "*astonished*" to hear; from the *same* source, that "for three years first from the organization of this road, the State had no voice in her meetings either of Stockholders or Board, because not yet a holder of any interest therein. *Since July 1853 she has had a controlling power in both.*"

Now, Mr. Speaker, these two statements being contradictory and coming from the same witness, I can see but two constructions to be placed upon them, the more charitable of which is that the witness has made "a total mistake and misapprehension of facts." But, Mr. Fisher goes on to say; "For some time past I have observed, with much concern, the evident lack of all accurate information concerning this road," &c., "on the part of many, who assume to speak of it—most of these gentlemen of intelligence and honor." "They emphatically," he continues "pronounced the work profitless both to the State and the Stockholders, paying no dividends and only able to meet its current expenses by its earnings." The "concern" of the President of this road seems to have been to very little purpose since it is apparent that he himself has not been at the pains to get that "*accurate information*" the want of which he so feelingly deplores in others.

But, what am I arraigned for? Why, simply for saying that "the *prevalent opinion* was—that the North Carolina Railroad was badly managed." Is that not so? Does not Mr. Fisher, himself, acknowledge the fact? Does he not substantially say that for some time past, he has observed that *many* gentlemen of intelligence and honor, not only lacked accurate information concerning this road, but that *the same gentlemen had emphatically pronounced the road profitless?* Is not an opinion *prevalent* when *many* entertain it? And is not a Railroad generally considered *badly managed* when it is emphatically pronounced *profitless* both to the State and to the stockholders?

I am not reported to have charged that the road was badly managed, but to have spoken of a "prevalent opinion," the existence of which Mr. Fisher himself has proven. Having so satisfactorily established this point, I will doubtless be excused from going before "the committee of inquiry" which he would otherwise "be warranted in expecting I would be at some care to attend." Public opinion is the accuser, and I have only announced that fact. The indirect insinuation that I have ungenerously, and unjustly prejudged and censured, either the President or the Stockholders of the Road, is therefore based upon "*a total mistake and misapprehension of facts.*"

Mr. Speaker, under the former administration of the N. C. Railroad, the stock was stated to be selling at 50 cts. in the $1.00: under the present it has been sold, if I am correctly informed, for less than 15 cts. in the $1.00. Whigs then had a liberal share in the Directory; now scarcely any, where the State has appointed. The allegation has been made, and not disproved, that during last summer there were but three whig officers in the subordinate departments of the road; yet the whig party has always been the true Internal Improvement party of the country.

In July 1855, when Mr. Fisher was first elected a Director, a Committee reported to the Stockholders "the strong assurances" they felt "that when fairly under way it would be a permanent 6 per cent. paying stock," and congratulated the Company on the near approach of the Road to completion. In 1856 Mr. Fisher thought we "might anticipate for our road future success and prosperity," and certain desiderata being accomplished he entertained "no reasonable doubt of its value to the Stockholders."

In a memorial addressed to the last General Assembly, praying the passage of an act permitting the Company to borrow $350,000 at 8 per cent. interest, this statement is made:

"On the other hand, *if the road receipts are properly appropriated*, the State receives great aid in paying interests on her bonds: *unquestionably beyond the 6 per cent., on the million of preferred Stock*; the balance of capital stock of three millions, receives *some dividend*, and its market value is justly appreciated, exactly according to whatever it is able to pay." The request was granted; the Company borrowed the money, and no dividends have been declared yet. Why not? Let us see.

In 1857, Mr. Fisher says "it can hardly be considered an extravagant estimate, that the *low freights* and *short crops*, with the constant diminution of up freights have diminished the receipts over $150,000 the last year"; and again he states, "a larger amount of out-standing indebtedness has been paid *than was known to exist.*" Short crops and low freights had diminished the receipts, and paying debts nobody knew anything about, prevented the declaring of dividends. Why were these debts not known to exist? The Stockholders suffered because of this ignorance. Somebody connected with the *management* of the Road ought to have known *something* about the matter.—The President, at least, ought to have had "accurate information" on this point, but he had not. Is it then any wonder that "the prevalent opinion is that this Road is badly managed?

But how does it come that the freights are so low, that, together with short crops, etc., the stockholders lost the benefit of $150,000 in one year, when the State had "*a controlling power*" in the matter? Did the stockholders do wrong, as is insinuated in demanding low freights? Where was Mr. Fisher and the State, that they did not resist the demand? I apprehend, Mr. Speaker, that it will put Mr. Fisher to some trouble to explain these things satisfactorily to the country, and until he does, he should not be surprised that there is an opinion abroad, that the road over which he presides is badly managed. Whether the road has been thus managed or not, one thing is certain, men of enterprise, financial acumen and capital have petitioned this Legislature to farm out the road to them for five years, promising to pay the interest on the preferred stock of the State, and "some dividend" on the balance, and to give bond with ample security to return the road and equipments to the State, at the end of that time, in as good condition as when received. These men must think there is money to be made by this project, or they would not make this offer. They may be deceived, but we cannot question their sincerity.

I regret, Mr. Speaker, that I have thought it necessary to say what I have about this extraordinary letter, and the management of the North Carolina Rail Road, and as the affairs of that Road are undergoing an investigation, I invoke from the community a suspension of its verdict until the report of the Committee is made. In the mean time, I hope the "gentlemen of intelligence and honor" and all others, who have received a thrashing over my shoulders, will bear their misfortunes with christian fortitude.

The President of this Road is a man I have always respected and I entertain no vindictive feelings towards him now. If I have wronged him, I have done so unintentionally. If the interests of the Road have suffered under his administration, his head was wrong and not his heart, and if the prevalent opinion is that such has been the case, I am not responsible for it, and I cannot help it.

Having spoken of the letter addressed to me, as I think it deserves, and having endeavored to do so "with considerate deliberation, and on good evidence," I will simply add that "I ask no favors and shrink from no responsibilities."

Thanking Senators for their ready acquiescence in my right to address them on this question of privilege, and for their patient attention, I shall now resume my seat.

Remarks of Hon. John H. Savage,
OF TENNESSEE,

On the Old Soldiers' Pension Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The House having resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the Bill granting pensions to the Soldiers of the War with Great Britain of 1812, and those engaged in the Indian Wars during the same period—

Mr. SAVAGE said:—

Mr. Chairman: I have anticipated all that has occurred in regard to this bill. Every great cause has been opposed without regard to its merits. Indeed, persecution and opposition seem to have been the most unrelenting and bitter to those that were the best. Christianity came upon the world to raise a universal howl against it from the heathen nations. Progress of all kinds, from the earliest period to the present time, has met this fate. Our Revolution—the most glorious step in man's political history—had its bitter and irreconcilable opponents, who sacrificed their lives and fortunes under the name of Tories, for the deadly hatred they bore the cause of liberty. Gentlemen opposed to this measure rejoiced as if something unexpected had occurred, when the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Curry] spoke against it at the last session. For myself, I was in no way disappointed. If it had not called forth some such opposition, I might have doubted its correctness and final success; but this beginning gives me a full assurance of the end, and that sooner or later the citizen soldier will again be victorious. There is nothing new to me in the speech of the gentleman, [Mr. Curry]. Every argument and illustration used by him was urged most eloquently, and more in detail, by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, in 1832, against the soldiers of the Revolution; indeed, this last speech is a perfect daguerreotype of the first—smaller in its dimensions and more concise and beautiful in its expressions. If the speech of Mr. Davis was read to-day to the committee as much or more would be said, applicable to this bill, as has been said by the gentleman from Alabama. These arguments were powerless then, and will fail now.

Mr. Davis denounced the bill of 1832 as a system of immense magnitude, novelty of character, and incalculable amount. No time, he thought, could be more unfortunate and ill-judged for the introduction of the measure. He described the nation as depressed beyond endurance, and laboring under burdens too heavy long to be borne; he called it a "'mammoth bill," extending beyond all former, all describable limits, and beyond all calculable costs, ushered into the House, and pressed forward with haste and zeal; that it was "enormous, wild, and extravagant." He compared it to the herding together of wolves to chase the wounded buffalo, and said that it would saddle upon the country an annual expense of more than six millions; that it was the same system which, in the language of Jefferson, had sent the European laborer supperless to bed; that it would pension such men as General Wade Hampton, and lay the foundations for an aristocratic and privileged order; that it was a sacrifice of the property of one man for the benefit of another, and would teach the people to look to the government for bread; that it was a system corrupting to individuals and States; and he more than once repeats what we hear from the gentleman from Alabama, that Roman liberty was but a name, after the people began to feed from the public granaries.

Mr. Davis also noticed the soldiers of the war of 1812, as the member from Alabama has done the soldiers of subsequent wars: he denies that they ever dreamed of pensions; but he describes the Federal Government as then penniless and insolvent—too feeble to even furnish arms to meet the foe, and sinking upon the wild current of war, like the great Cæsar upon the swollen Tiber, crying to a generous people, "Help! help me, or I sink!" The gallant citizens of the West, without arms or equipments furnished by the Government, marched to New Orleans and fought a battle that broke the hearts of tyrants, covered themselves with imperishable glory, and forever established the dignity of freemen and the power of American arms.—These and many other offensive things were said by the gentleman from South Carolina in 1832 against the pension system for the relief of the Revolutionary and 1812 soldiers, I have noticed them for the purpose of showing to those who may have thought otherwise, that the weapons used by the gentleman from Alabama, in his assaults upon this bill, are old, broken in former defeats, and in no way dangerous. Gentlemen, by professions of respect and kind feelings for the old soldiers, endeavor to avoid the responsibility of the arguments they make and the votes which they give; but I tell them there is no neutral ground: this is a great battle, and he that is not for us is against us. The tree must be judged by the fruit, and the fruits of their speeches, if permitted to ripen, are death to the hopes of these old men who now, sinking to the grave under the iron grasp of poverty, cry to the nation, "help! help!" as that nation cried to them in 1812, when struggling beneath the paws of the British lion.

There is another fact which makes the speech of the gentleman from Alabama the "unkindest cut of all." If I am not mistaken, he lives upon and represents the glorious battle-field of Talladega: the very soil that produces the bread that he eats contains the bones, and has been made richer by the flesh and blood, of my countrymen, offered up in 1812 as a sacrifice to the common safety and glory; and I can well believe that some poor helpless women, whose husbands have perished from exposure to those campaigns, now listen most anxiously in their homes of poverty for your response to their petitions. I have learned from the men, the mothers, and the wives of that day, the sacrifices and sufferings that attended these great achievements; and the stars of heaven shall not move more steadily in their courses than shall my feeble efforts be given in pressing their claims before the nation.

It is the greatest absurdity to adduce the English pension system as an argument against the one proposed in this bill. They are adverse in every respect. In England the power to pension is in the Crown, and the pensioners are nobles, flatterers, and favorites of the monarch:—it is a royal and not a national system. This bill proposes to give it to the humble and unfortunate, because of the injuries they have sustained for the public good.

It is too late for gentlemen to talk about the unconstitutionality of the pension system. The legislation in regard to the revolutionary soldiers has established the precedent, and forever fixed the constitutional law upon the subject. It is our daily practice to give pensions for injuries sustained in the service; and the argument for this bill assumes that all who enter your service are more or less injured in health, fortune, and the power to labor.

In the language of the report—which I adopt on this occasion—

"Many of these gallant men return with impaired health—some with ruined constitutions; but no matter how they return, with a few fortunate exceptions, they find that while others who have remained at home have advanced, they have retrograded in the race for the good things of this world which render man independent and old age comfortable; their business and families have been neglected, their property depreciated, their patronage is in the hands of others; with them it is almost commencing life a second time at the bottom of the ladder, although their absence from home may have been of short duration. As a general rule, they give the strong days of their manhood to the service of the country, and see as much of actual war in a few campaigns as the soldiers of these vast standing armies do in a lifetime; so that our government secures the same benefit in the hour of danger, for a very small expense, that is obtained by other countries at the enormous cost of their perpetual establishments. The burden and sacrifices of a foreign war are, for this cause, unequally divided between the citizens of the Republic, being principally borne by those brave men who, from patriotic motives, thus enter the military service. This view of the subject may be illustrated by supposing the case of two men of equal ability following the same occupation: the one obeys the impulses of patriotism, enters your service, sheds his blood in your cause, advances your standard to victory and glory, bringing peace and renown to the nation; but in most cases, if he returns at all to the bosom of his family, it is with less ability to toil, with property and business injured, perhaps lost forever, and for no other reason than because he fought your battles this gallant man goes down to the grave in poverty, and leaves his wife and little ones to misery and want. The other, from accident, necessity, or a greater regard for individual comfort, remains at home, pursues his business, accumulates property, guards his family, and leaves them at his death comfortable and wealthy. No bounty of the government ever is likely to place these two men upon an equality; but a generous people should not let an old soldier die among them, when poverty has been the result of sacrifices for their safety."

Gentlemen have avoided this view of the question; they have neither answered it nor tried to answer it. It suits their purposes far better to deal in flowers of rhetoric, general axioms, and abusive epithets.

Gentlemen attack the bill in its details, criticising its provisions with great severity, yet they suggest nothing in lieu of them.—Now, I submit to a candid world whether they would not show themselves wiser legislators and better patriots by employing the ability which they manifest to make perfect the imperfect bill which has been reported. For myself, I had neither a hope nor an expectation of presenting a system perfect in its details. My purpose, when draughting the bill and report, was to present the question to the nation in the fewest words possible, and in the most striking light. I had no hopes of the passage of any bill until the people should speak out upon the subject, and order their representatives to execute their will. I expect amendments; and should other gentlemen fail to offer those I think necessary, I will propose them myself.

I pass now over many minor arguments to answer the statement in regard to the costs. The gentleman from Alabama spoke of a table before him, carefully prepared at the Pension Office, making an estimate of the amount involved in this bill. All the world was left to infer that the gentleman's statement of facts and conclusions rested upon the authority of the Pension Bureau. I was astonished when the statement was made; for besides feeling confident that it was extravagant and unfounded, I knew that the Military Committee (of which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Buffington] and I are members) had called upon this Department, through the President, and had received no such answer.

Mr. BUFFINGTON assented.

Mr. SAVAGE. I have examined the so-called tables of the gentleman from Alabama, and find them unsigned and unauthorized by any officer of the Government, and hence this famous calculation is wholly without foundation, save the splendid imagination of the orator, or the private information of some individual. But the authority of no Department could sustain the truth of this statement. It is too easy to show that it is a very great error. This calculation assumes that more than eleven million dollars per annum will be required to meet the pensions under this bill. By reference to the message of the President, above alluded to, in reply to the Military Committee, it will appear that the whole number of officers and men mustered from the militia in the war of 1812, was four hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and seventy-two; and the report of Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War in 1820, shows that the full pay received by officers and men for the whole term of service, amounted to $12,618,961; and by the report made to Congress in 1836, by the Third Auditor, it appears that only one hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-two of this number were in service for the term of three months. Now, forty-five years since the war, when nine-tenths of these gallant men are in the grave, the monstrous absurdity is pressed upon us by gentlemen, that the survivors of this one hundred and sixty-eight thousand will draw nearly as much by way of pension, per annum, as the whole four hundred and seventy-one thousand drew for full pay during the whole time of the war.

Again, it appears from the report of Mr. Calhoun, above referred to, that the grand total of officers and men engaged in the revolutionary war amounted to four hundred and ten thousand six hundred and four. The invalids were provided for at an early period; and in 1818, all who served nine months, or to the end of the war of the Revolution, in the Continental line, were provided for. In 1812, pensions were given to all persons, militia, volunteers, and regulars, who served for the term of six months in the war of the Revolution. Now, sir, the letter of the present Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to this House, on the 10th of February last, shows the sums drawn from the Government under the various acts, and it shows that under the act of 1818, and the invalid acts of a prior date, the annual appropriations on account of pensions were usually less than one million, and, with the exception of two years, never amounted to two millions. It also shows that after the passage of the act of 1832, against which the gentleman from South Carolina distinguished himself, by wild and extravagant assertions, such as we have heard from gentlemen in regard to this bill, that the appropriations were usually two millions of dollars, and never in any year but one, amounting to as much as four millions, which large sum was created by the act relating back to a period anterior to its passage. It also appears by this report, that the whole sum paid by the Government, from 1792 to the present date, by way of pensions, is $77,372,941.54, an amount not sufficient to support our little army three years.

Now, it is seen that there is not a great difference between the numbers of the soldiers of the Revolution and those of 1812; and it is known the benefits of the revolutionary acts were extended to heirs and representatives; so that it is impossible there can be as many applicants under this bill, which provides only for the soldier and his widow, as under the revolutionary acts. Then, away with this false clamor of $11,000,000, or even half that sum; it is groundless, and made to draw away the mind from a fair consideration of this question.

Gentlemen assert that there is no legal right resting upon us to confer these pensions; and if claimed as a matter of right, the next step will be to adopt the policy of Great Britain, with her magnificent Chelsea hospital for the relief and support of worn-out and disabled soldiers, and her Greenwich hospital—once a royal palace—as an asylum for seamen who, by age or wounds, or other accidents, become unfit for service. This statement is made with a view to disparage Great Britain; but gentlemen are mistaken: they could not have found in English history so high a compliment to that imperial power. It shows that, no matter how much we may abuse her for pampering her lordly aristocrats, her policy and providence reach down to, and care for, the humble and faithful servant. In other words, the argument amounts to this: that the English soldiers under Packenham, who invaded our country with the infamous watchwords of "Beauty and Booty," if disabled or in age, shall, because they fought for a king, be happy and comfortable in a royal hospital; but those gallant soldiers who met the storm of war by the side of Jackson, and drove back your invaders, shall be left to perish along the pathway of life, in poverty and want, because they were the citizen soldiers of a republic. Is this the country that I am called upon to love, defend, and honor? Shall we follow the advice of gentlemen, and prove to all mankind the truth of that most infamous charge, that republics are ungrateful?

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Curry] paid that most faithful and able public officer, the Secretary of the Treasury, a high compliment, and quotes from the Secretary's report to show that the Treasury was empty, and that this was not the time to pass that measure. Far be it from me to accuse the gentleman of sinister motives in passing this high eulogy; but it does become me to examine my side of the question; and before proceeding I will say that I have my fears that neither the gentleman nor the "able Secretary" would ever find a convenient season for the passage of this bill. Sir, if the Treasury is empty, how came it so? The gentleman did not inform us. If he had referred to the letter of this same Secretary, dated the 10th of February last, from which I have already quoted, he will find on page 10 thereof, these words and figures: "The balance in the Treasury on the 30th day of June, 1857, was $46,802,855;" and we know that in addition to the accruing revenues, this Congress has already authorized a loan of $40,000,000, and the Treasury is still bankrupt. The overflowing millions of the last Congress have gone somewhere; but

"Thou canst not say I did it."

for the old soldier has not received a dollar of it

It is asserted that our Government has become disgracefully extravagant; that our expenses have increased out of all reason, and have run up to nearly eighty millions; but how a logician can impute this extravagance to a measure that never had an existence, requires some transcendental sagacity to discover. To recapitulate and brand abuses, without showing the cause of the wrongs and the means for the remedy, is no part of statesmanship. The many political maxims quoted by gentlemen do not bear upon this bill; but only prove the truth of that saying of the first Napoleon, that, "If an empire of granite were submitted to the dogmas of political economists, they would grind it to powder." The real economist is a practical man—making liberal, wise, and necessary expenditures—not an eternal fault-finding, "penny-wise and pound-foolish" objectionist. I will yield precedence to no man in my opposition to unnecessary and extravagant appropriations; but the friends of this bill urge its adoption upon the ground that it will save the nation countless millions, by avoiding the otherwise unavoidable necessity of a large standing army in time of peace. The gentleman will find this view of the question wholly unanswered in the speech of his "illustrious predecessor," Mr. Davis; nor can he now, nor any other gentleman, in my opinion, answer it successfully.

[Conclusion next week.]

THE

IREDELL EXPRESS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Statesville, Friday, January 21, 1859.

PERSONS DESIROUS TO REMIT US MONEY,

Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money get lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing-wax or a wafer. Postage stamps taken as money.

The Old Soldier's Pension Bill.

We present our readers to-day with the bill which was passed by the House of Representatives, and now before the U. S. Senate for concurrence, to allow pensions to the old Soldiers who served in the war of 1812, against Great Britain, and by their courage, and blood spilt in the cause of the country, achieved a second Independence for the American Union. It is worthy of remark, and must strike every Southern man with astonishment, that the members from North Carolina, but two—Messrs. Gilmer and Z B. Vance—voted against this act of justice, but too long deferred, to grant a small pittance from the national Treasury to the old veterans who braved the fierce onslaught of battle on many a hotly contested field with the victors of Waterloo, with carnage and death strewn around them, that our country might be saved from the ravages of a ruthless foe, and all the horrors of a vicorious and besotted foreign soldiery—whose impious motto inscribed upon their flaunting banners was, "Beauty and Booty!"

We rejoice that Messrs. Gilmer and Vance voted for the old soldier's pension bill, because, in our opinion, their votes will meet with the approval of the country, and will, in some degree relieve our State of a stigma which otherwise would be cast upon her justice and patriotism. What! shall the brave men who go forth to defend our country in the day of her need—who peril their lives, injure their health, and forsake the comforts of a home, in the bloom of youth—not be comforted, so far as a few paltry dollars will go to relieve their necessities, in declining years? And yet there were those, who voted against this bill; and others, who applaud them for it—but they are all interested in keeping the spoils to themselves.—But for the victorious strife, in which these old soldiers were engaged, the very Congressmen who now oppose their claims, might not now, in all probability, be voting against measures for their relief—not voting in the representative branch of a Republican Government at all.

But what will astonish the country more than anything else, is, the Democracy profess to oppose the old soldier's bill on the score of "economy!"—that it will withdraw too much from the national Treasury to support these old men. Ah! that's it. The pittance, which is deemed by a grateful country, proper and right to enable these old veterans, to descend with some degree of comfort to their graves—is wanted by office holders and politicians, to buy up votes, and enhance their own aggrandizement!—and the poor old soldier, may eat bread with the dogs, for aught they care.

What logic, to advance by a party, whose extravagance in the administration of the Government of this country stands without a parallel—an administration lavishing one hundred millions of the people's money annually upon its favorites! But, when the old soldiers, who have fought the battles of the country, and protected her honor, ask for a tithe only of what they are entitled to receive, they must be refused a dollar!—This most extravagant party—whose hands have been clutching the public money for long years—in a moment are overtaken with a fit of "Economy." They want now to "economise:" what a pity it was not tho't of a few years ago! Why was it not begun by correcting the abuses and corruptions of Corporations, Custom Houses, Public Printing, &c., and lopping off the thousands of hungry scoundrels who eat up the revenues under the sanction of the Government.—No; they must begin to save money by denying those brave men, without whose help we would have had no country, many of whom are old and infirm, and sinking under poverty and distress. It is really outrageous; and we but discharge our duty to place it before the country in a strong light.

The aggregated rascality of the whole land could not furnish a better plan to enable rogues to steal the public money, than the method adopted by the present Administration in the appointment of Collectors of customs alone—which is always bestowed upon party favorites.

But this is not all; a bill has been introduced into Congress, by Mr. Slidell (a Louisiana democrat,) to raise 30 millions of dollars to be used in effecting a purchase of Cuba,—to say nothing of 200 millions for the Pacific Railroad,—and the millions of acres of our public lands, which have been squandered on worthless Railroad speculations in the West! And for all of that, not a dollar must be parted with to relieve these poor old soldiers, says Democracy.

Fresh Saltwater Fish.

Mr. S. J. Rickert will accept of our thanks for a mess of Croakers—not the genus homo, that no times, no weather suits—but the salt water tribe, who always have a welcome at our table, and will find a dish for their special accommodation. They arrived by the early train from Norfolk, and that's all we shall say of our distinguished visitors.

The Speech of Dr. Ramsey, of Rowan,

In reply to Mr. Fisher's letter, will be found in another column.

Temperance Lecture.

Before his departure last week, Mr. W R. Hunter delivered one of his great Temperance lectures, in the Presbyterian church to a large audience. We have never heard a lecturer in the cause use better logic, and certainly no one who had the pleasure of being present could deny the cogency of the arguments which the eloquent speaker adduced against the moderate use of alcohol and its kindred poisons. At the close of the address many signed the pledge.

Messrs. E. Nye Hutchison & Co.—Charlotte, offer in the line of their business a very large assortment of Drugs, Dyestuffs, Medicines, and other goods; all of which they assure us will be sold on terms the most reasonable. See advertisement

Messrs. Henderson & Ennis, Salisbury,—Request us to state that they have removed into their new Store, on the corner, where they are offering a very large stock of Drugs, Medicines, and Dyestuffs, together with other articles; all of which will sold at low prices.

W. H. Wyatt, Salisbury—Requests us to say that he is still on hand with a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, and other articles in his line, which he will sell to the satisfaction of purchasers.

Mobile Commission House.

James W. Drake, formerly of Warrenton, N. C, and recently of Pontotoc, Miss, has located in Mobile as a cotton factor and commission merchant. North Carolinians, residing in the South, give him a call and a share of your business.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

The Southern press was furious a few months ago, says the Fayetteville Observer, because Giddings of Ohio, as was untruly alleged, congratulated Mr. Gilmer of this State after a speech on Kansas affairs. A few days ago an incident of similar character occurred in the Senate, but so far from creating any excitement or surprise it is only chronicled, so far as we have seen, in a Washington letter to the New York Commercial. The writer says "that Mr. Seward held a seat before Mr. Iverson, while the latter conversed his discussion speech, and when he closed, took his hand cordially, and congratulated him upon his eloquent effort; whereupon the two agitators aforesaid laughed incontinently at the pranks they were playing." Mr. Iverson is a Southern Democrat. Mr. Gilmer is not a Democrat. Mr Iverson, therefore, is all right, and Mr. Gilmer all wrong.

Correspondence.

For the Express.

Messrs. Editors:—

Some time since I saw in your paper a call to the farmers of Iredell to meet at the Court House in Statesville and organize an Agricultural Society. I have heard or seen nothing of the subject since, and presume nothing was done; as I know had anything happened pertaining thereto the readers of the Express would have been duly notified of the same.

Now why is this so? Are the people of our County so entirely apathetic about their own interests as that they cannot be aroused on this subject; or are they so far in advance of their fellow-citizens of other counties that they can dispense with such a society? I would like to see a reply to these question in your paper.

Should you consent to spare me a little space once in a while, it is likely I will say something more on this very interesting subject. In the meantime I am yours, respectfully,

Third Creek.

For the Express.

Messrs. Editors:—

With your permission I wish to make a suggestion through the columns of the Express. It is this: Cannot the iron bars on our railroads be used for carrying telegraphic messages, in lieu of the wires that are now employed? It occurs to me that they can. The experiment could easily be made, and should it succeed, a battery might be kept at each station or depot on the road; and the only trouble would be to join the rail-bar to the battery by a short connecting wire. This plan may have been tried, and failed; but if it has I have never heard of it; so that so far as I am concerned, the notion is original with me. I wish some of those who have the opportunity would try the experiment, and let us hear the result. Yours, &c.,

Brushy Mountains.

Legislative.

The New Tax Bill.

We have received a copy of the new Revenue bill, introduced by Mr. Fries, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the House of Commons. It consists of 115 Sections, and goes over the whole ground, being intended as a substitute for the existing law. A hasty glance shows the following changes (there are probably others) from the old law.

A re-assessment of value of real estate is to be made this year and every four years thereafter; with proper provisions for securing a fair cash valuation. Provision is made for re-valuation in case of increase or decrease in value.

The real estate tax is fixed at 20 cents, instead of 15, on the $100.—The poll tax at 80 cents, instead of 50 cents.

Turnpikes, toll bridges and gates across highways, $15 each. Ferries, 1 per cent. of receipts.

Note shavers, a tax of ½ per cent on all their purchases, besides the tax of 4 per cent. on interest received.

Negro traders, ½ per cent. instead of ¼, on purchases.

Gold and silver plate, 1 per cent., instead of 1½.

Silver watches, 50 cents each, instead of 30.

Dentists, physicians, lawyers, &c., commission merchants, factors, produce brokers, auctioneers, officers, and employees of all kinds, who receive $500 a year, are taxed 1 per cent.

Distillers of spiritous liquors, 3 cents on every gallon made.

6 cents on every gallon or bottle of spirits, wine, &c., brought into the State, whether for sale or use. [This is in lieu of the liquor tax of 5 pr. ct.]

The merchant tax is raised from ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent. Articles received in barter exempted, (but no express exemption of purchases of produce.) Ready made clothing 1½ instead of 1 per cent. Patent medicines 10 per cent. instead of 33⅓. Peddlers $40 instead of $100 in each county.

For an act of incorporation $25.

The Bank tax is fixed at ½ per ct. if the dividends are 6 and not over 7 per cent; ¾ if dividends are not over 8 per cent.; and 1 per cent. if over 8 per cent.

The various other objects of taxation remain unchanged.

Sheriffs are required to give separate receipts for State and County taxes.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

News, &c.

NORTH-CAROLINA ITEMS.

Homicide.

On Tuesday evening about dusk, a difficulty occurred at the Planter's Hotel, in this City, between Erastus Hogg and Sherwood H. Parish, which resulted in the death of the latter.—Hogg is a saddler residing in this City and boarding at the Planter's Hotel, and Parish was the clerk of the Hotel. It appears that some misunderstanding existed previously between the two, and that threats had been made by both. Mr. Parish, with the consent or by the direction of Mr. Winton, the proprietor, had made out an account for board against Hogg, which the latter had neglected to pay; whereupon he was given to understand by Parish he would not be permitted to take a seat again at the table. When the time for supper arrived Hogg proceeded as usual to the dining-room, Parish having in the meanwhile stationed himself near the door of the room, armed with a pistol and sword-cane. As Hogg passed Parish, the latter snapped a pistol at him, whereupon Hogg turned upon him and instantly plunged his knife several times into his shoulder and breast, inflicting wounds of which Parish died in less than five minutes.

Hogg was arrested and committed to prison; and on yesterday he was brought before Judge Saunders, who, on hearing the evidence in the case held Hogg to bail in the sum of five-hundred dollars to appear at our next Superior Court.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Melancholy Accident.

On the morning of the 25th ultimo, Christmas-day, a most melancholy accident occurred in this place. Mr. Merrill Utley, for the purpose of amusing his boys, bored a large auger-hole in a log in his yard, and after charging it with powder, drove in a plug, leaving a small hole for the priming; and, without calculating the consequences, applied fire while standing near over it. The log was split, one part knocking down a fence near by, and the other part striking him on the temple, made a large hole in his head. Though apparently lifeless at first, he lingered in a dying state for three or four hours, when he breathed his last. By this sudden bereavement a large family has been left in a most distressing condition.—*Hillsb. Rec'r.*

Killed in a Fox Chase.

A young man named Rhodes was instantly killed on Homony creek, in this county, last Monday week, under rather singular circumstances. He and some companions were engaged in a fox chase, and run the animal into a hole in a bluff of rocks. Unable to force it out otherwise, they built a fire at the entrance, with a view, in hunt-language, of "smoking it out." From the heat of the fire, the ledge of rock over the hole was seen to crack and give way, when, in order to save themselves from the descending rocks, the whole party, consisting of three or four young men, sprang from their perilous position on the ledge to the ground below, some 20 or 30 feet.—Mr. Rhodes, unfortunately, did not spring quick enough, or far enough, for a huge stone fell upon him as he struck the ground, crushing him to death instantly. Others of the party were considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. Mr. Rhodes, we learn was a worthy young man, and his melancholy death created much sympathy.—*Asheville News.*

Western North Carolina Rail Road.

We are indebted to the President of this Road for a copy of the "Reports of the President and Chief Engineer," for 1858, embracing all the operations of the Company from its organization to the 1st Dec. 1858.—It was made to the Governor, in compliance with a provision of the Charter of the Company, requiring an annual report. From it we learn, the total receipts in the Treasury of the Company, from all sources, amount to $914,094,23. Total amount of expenditures to Dec. 1st 1858, $850,579, 61. Balance remaining in the Treasury, $54, 424; 65. Outstanding debts, estimated at $50,000.

North Carolina Banks.

The recent exhibit made to the Legislature by the Banks of the State, show them to be in a sound and prosperous condition. The aggregate capital of all our Banks, is $6,525,100; their surplus, $1,057,806; due foreign banks, $99,444; due North Carolina banks, $42,945; circulation, $5,444,300; deposites, $1,364,964; notes discounted, $8, 322, 257; foreign exchange, $4,153,055; due by N. C. banks, $408,260; specie, $1, 299,579; realestate, $215,697; State Bonds, $164,876; due by directors, $525,594; and by stockholders, $723 242. It will be seen that the circulation of the banks is not equal to their capital stock, and that the specie and foreign exchange in possession of the Banks, exceeds the circulation. We are indebted to that sterling paper, the Fayetteville Observer, for the above facts.

Heavy Robbery.

A negro trader, named D. McKay, from North Carolina, was seized by two ruffians in Montgomery, Alabama on the 24th ult., and robbed of $2,300 in cash, and $8,000 to $10,000 in drafts. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, but without the money.

A Bridge of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad destroyed by Fire—Narrow Escape of a Passenger Train.

We learn from the Petersburg Express that on Tuesday night last, the bridge across Rotterdam Creek, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railrod, and 35 miles this side of Petersburg, took fire from some cause unknown, and was consumed. Mr. Theodore B. Barham who lived close by, having been apprised of the circumstance, and knowing the passenger train from Weldon to Petersburg would soon be due, had a large fire built on the railroad track some distance this side of the creek, by which means he caused the train to stop, and thus saved the lives of probably every passenger on board. Mr. Barham then invited the passengers to his house and tendered them the hospitalities thereof.—Next morning on the arrival of the train from Petersburg, a ferry was effected across the creek, and passengers from each of the trains transferred.

On the arrival of the passengers from the South in Petersburg, a meeting was held at Jarrel's Hotel, and resolutions of thanks passed to Mr. Barham for his noble conduct in averting what would have doubtless resulted in a most deplorable catastrophe, had he not taken the precaution which he adopted to stop the train. It was resolved to present him a silver pitcher, as a token of the well deserved gratitude of the passengers, for which purpose $55 were raised on the spot, which the Railroad Company intend increasing to $100. We notice among the list of passengers the names of several from North Carolina.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Soldier's Pension Bill.

SECTION 1. That each of the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who shall have served in the regular army, State troops, volunteers or militia, for a term of sixty days or more, or who have been engaged in actual battle with the enemy, in the war declared by the United States against Great Britain on the 18th of June, 1812, be authorised to receive a pension from the United States, to commence from the first day of the present Congress, and to continue during his natural life.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who have served in the regular army, State troops, volunteers or militia, for any State or Territory, for the space of sixty days or more, against any of the Indian tribes during or preceding the war of 1812 with Great Britain, shall be entitled to all the benefit of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates have died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, such widow shall be entitled to receive the same pension to which her husband would have been entitled under this act, for and during her natural life.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pay allowed by this bill shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow, or their authorised attorney, at such times and places as the Secretary of the Interior may direct; and that no officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow, shall receive the same until he furnish the said Secretary of the Interior with satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in accordance with the provisions of this act; and that the pay hereby allowed shall not be, in anyway transferable, or liable to attachments, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall go unencumbered to the possession of the officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, private, or his widow.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers and marines, who served for the term of sixty days in the naval service, or were engaged in battle with the enemy, during the war with Great Britain aforesaid, and their widows, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, in the same manner as is provided for the officers and soldiers of the army of the war of 1812.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the pension provided in this act, shall in no case exceed the full amount of ninety-six dollars per year, and shall be graduated according to the length of service, as follows: For 12 months' service, or more, ninety-six dollars; for 6 months' service, but not less than 12 months, seventy-five dollars; for 60 days' service, but less than 6 months, fifty dollars, *provided* that the survivor, or surviving widow of an officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, who participated in actual battle, in said war, shall be entitled to the inaximum pension given by this act.

A Horrible Tale of Degradation, Destitution and Death.

On Friday evening Captain Dowling of the 6th ward, New York, was informed that the dead body of a woman lay in one of the rooms of the tenant house, No 7 Mulberry st., an old barrack, formerly known as the old Methodist Church. The Captain repaired to the place, a room in the third story, in the rear of the barracks, where he found the body of a woman about thirty-five years of age, apparently. It was entirely naked, with the exception of a dirty blanket, which had been thrown over it; and under its head was a small bag filled with shavings. In the room with the body of the deceased woman was her son, a little boy about eight years of age, who was very shabbily dressed and barefooted. The body was placed on a door and carried to the 6th ward station house, and laid out in a cell by itself. The boy was also taken to the station house, when Captain Dowling kindly procured him some food, which he devoured, being evidently half starved. The boy has a slight frame, light hair, a well developed head, and gave his name as Tommy Hughes. He appeared to have a remarkably good memory, is very intelligent, and told the following story in relation to his parents, which, were all its harrowing particulars known, would prove of more terrible interest than all the fiction of the popular writers of the day:

His father was Col. Thomas Hughes, of Boston, formerly of the United States army. He was afterwards confined in a Lunatic Asylum in France, for insanity, where he cut his throat and thus ended his life. Tommy recollected going with his mother to see his father at the "Crazy House;" when his father said "Emma, look at this ——" and at the same time he pulled out a long Dutch knife out of his shirt bosom and attempted to cut his mother's throat. Tommy said his father Col. Hughes, was his mother's second husband, her former name being Emma Jane Terrance. He could recollect when his mother kept house. She then sold her furniture and boarded at the Prescott House, and went from there to the Metropolitan Hotel, (about a year ago, as nearly as he could recollect) when she commenced drinking Holland Gin. Subsequently she left the Metropolitan Hotel and boarded in Mott st., there she commenced to drink brandy, and finally removed to Mulberry street, where she was found dead.

He says that she threatened to kill him at one time, but he escaped by screaming, when the neighbors came in and saved him. All the money he could get into his possession she used to buy rum with, and neglected to procure provisions, and he had nothing but a crust of bread and water or a little coffee daily to subsist on. According to his account his mother at one time had friends, among whom he mentioned Charles Gilbert, No. 118 Broadway, H. J. Tibbetts, Trinity Buildings, and Wm. J. Haskett, Attorney. Mr. Haskett had given him money at times, which his mother had taken for drinking purposes. Mr. Tibbetts, he said, was in some way related to his mother. At one time she sent a man named John Burden to Mr. Tibbetts for money, Tibbetts gave $10, $4 of which Burden used and gave his mother only $6. Little by little she sold and pawned every article of her clothing, and everything she possessed to satisfy her craving for drink.

The little fellow says that his father has considerable property, of which he should receive a part, and that it is now in a law suit. He has a half brother, who, he says, ran away from his mother, and is now living with his grandmother, Mrs. Terrance, in one of the Western States. Tommy also gave a minute description of his mother's death, which took place on Thursday evening. About 5 o'clock, while she was lying on the floor, she commenced groaning as if in great pain, saying at times "Oh, Thomas, Oh, Thomas!" He asked her what was the matter with her several times before she noticed him. She then asked him to draw her near the fire, which he did after great exertion. After this, she slept about an hour, and then waking, asked him where he had been, and commenced staring wildly about her.

He replied, "by you, mother." She said, "no you wasn't." Immediately she commenced shaking, which soon ceased. She then intimated to him by signs that she wished him to kiss her, which he did. She then drew her limbs up, and lay quiet. Shortly afterwards a woman came into the room and said, "But I guess your mam's dead." He then placed his hand on her heart, to feel its beatings, and afterwards placed his ear to her mouth, to hear whether she breathed. Shortly afterwards Capt. Dowling came and took the body to the Station House.

No other evidence could be procured, except that of the policeman who found deceased dead, and the physician who made a post mortem examination of the dead body. This gentleman found that death was caused by delirium tremens, resulting from excessive intemperance, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

Extraordinary Case of Depravity.

We heard of an instance of moral turpitude, a day or two since, which, we hope, stands alone. In the late terrible disaster on the Muscogee R. Road, in which the cars were precipitated into a swollen torrent with a fearful destruction of human life, one of the passengers had the misfortune to lose his wife and two children. He remarked the next day, in the presence of his fellow passengers, who, with himself, were saved from the wreck as if by miracle, for none of them could tell how, that in addition to the loss of his family, he had lost all his money, it having been tied up in a belt for security and buckled around his wife's waist. During the day the waters subsided and the passengers who remained in the neighborhood of the wreck, commenced a search for the dead bodies. The body of the lady alluded to was found about a mile below the wreck, and upon examination it was ascertained that her dress had been torn open and the money belt robbed of its contents, some seven hundred dollars. Fresh tracks were discovered in the mud, leading off from the body, which the searching party traced up until they came upon one of their own number who had just met with so miraculous an escape from death, and who was present when his fellow passenger told his story of his loss. He was immediately taken in hand, searched, and the entire amount found on his person. Our informant adds that the wretch is now in Columbus jail, awaiting his trial for the diabolical act.

Savannah Republican.

Disgraceful Row in a Church.

The German Church in the Fourth District, New Orleans, is divided, a minority upholding certain measures of the pastor, Mr. Presler, the majority among whom are the trustees, bitterly opposing him, and having procured an injunction forbidding him to officiate. On Sunday week the obnoxious clergyman attempted to enter the church, but was met by a deputation of the female members of the congregation, who told him that he had no business there, and could not enter.—On his disregarding this information a scene ensued which is thus described by the Crescent:

"The ladies, it seems, were fixed for contingencies, and no sooner had his reverence forced his way into the church than they descended upon him like an avalanche, with cowhides and pepper and salt, and flour, and gypsum; lathering him mercilessly with the former articles, and powdering him all over with the latter. Thus beset, the preacher had but one alternative, and that was to fly from the church—an operation which he performed to the satisfaction of all. A policeman, hearing of the affair, went to see Presler, and asked if he wished to have anybody arrested, but he declined making complaint against anybody. The richest part of the scene was, that whilst the ladies were cowhiding and flouring the preacher their husbands and friends were standing around, as quiet and unconcerned as a lot of Egyptian mummies."

The unfortunate minister's troubles did not end here, however. He was arrested the next day for contempt of Court, in attempting to preach after the issue of the injunction, and sentenced to two hour's imprisonment.

The Dark Side of California Society.

A correspondent of the *Sierra Citizen* says:

"The principal want in California is family endearment. The acknowledged opinion has been that we want women, marriageable women; but this does not half fill the requisites in the subject. There are in every California community more or less men who, years ago, left families, hoping and expecting to return and remain, or bring their relatives here to live with them. Of this class, I should judge there were nearly a hundred thousand; out of this number, not more than ten thousand are free from despondency, want and dissipation; fifteen thousand have become worthless both to themselves and the community. One-half the deaths that occur, except from casualty, are among this desponding class; the largest proportion of suffering and sinking drunkards are among this class; the greater part of all complaints respecting social inconvenience and pecuniary darkness, comes from this same dissatisfied and careless class who have been so long away from their wives that wife and husband consider the intended temporary absence actual abandonment. From such a severing of ties, any one can see as well as conjecture the consequences."

A candidate for Congress in Pennsylvania, with an editorial friend, while stumping their district last week got belated and asked to stay all night at a roadside cabin, but the owner thought that they looked so much like horse thieves that he told them to move on.

"I'll be hanged if I do," as the criminal said when the sheriff told him to step upon the platform of the gallows.

Commercial.

List of persons having goods remaining at the Statesville Depot up to January 19, 1859.

A A Hall, 1000 lb, Rev N F Reid, 600lb, Rev J A Stradley, 1 box, Rev R W York, 2 pkgs, Rev W B Richardson, 3 pkgs, Dr M J Locke, 3 pkgs, T H McRorie, W S Cason, Z B Vance, 1 box, Mrs Aston, 1 pkg, Miss Cairns, 1 pkg, M Baily, Isaac Sherrill, Gray Bynum & Co, W. L Jenkins.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED,

At Asheborough, by Rev. S. Colton, on the morning of the 28th December, SHUAEL G. WORTH, son of J. M. Worth, M. D., to Miss ELIZABETH A. ELLIOTT, eldest daughter of H. B. Elliott, Esq., all of Asheborough.

Advertisements.

RATES OF BOARD

AT THE SIMONTON HOUSE.

REGULAR BOARDERS, PER MONTH.	
Furnished rooms, fire, and light,	$18.00
Furnished rooms, without fire,	14.00
Seat at Table,	10.00
TRANSIENT BOARDERS—	
Per Day,	$1.50
Single Meals,	.50
Horse Feed,	.25

To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.

E. Nye Hutchison & Co.,

Irwin's Corner,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Offer a very large and varied Stock of

DRUGS, Medicines, &c.

OILS, &c.

Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.

TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to $1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.

LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.

BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl.—very low.

VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian.

JAPANS, Black and Brown.

PAINTS, &c.

PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 8¼ to 12¼ cts. per lb.

SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.

A large assortment of

PAINT BRUSHES.

French and American

WINDOW GLASS,

From 8X10 to 30X44.

PUTTY,

Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.

French, English, and German

PERFUMERY.

TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.

GENUINE COLOGNE.

Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.

Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.

Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills** and **Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.

FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.

SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.

CIGARS, by the 1,000.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Just received, from **Landreth & Son,** of PHILADELPHIA, and from **Thorburn,** of NEW YORK.

GRASS SEEDS, last crop;

RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.

List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.

Charlotte, N. Carolina.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

HENDERSON & ENNIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS, Medicines,

AND

Chemicals,

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GARDEN SEEDS,

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,

FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS, PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

&c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S

Drug Store,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

Snow Camp Machine Shop, Alamance.

Persons wanting to purchase Threshing Machines, Sugar Mills, Circular Saws, and other Machinery (for which see advertisement,) will find this the best Foundry in the State at which to procure them. The partners are all mechanics, and will send nothing but first rate jobs, *warranted.* Orders for work wanted to be delivered next Spring and Summer, should be sent in at once, either to the Agents in Statesville, or S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C. A list of Prices may be seen at the Agency in Statesville, where orders will be received.

Blanks.

RETURN MY GUN!

THE person who carried a double-barrel Shot Gun from my room, about Christmas, will be so clever as to return it without delay.

JOHN WREN.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

New Crop MOLASSES

600 Hhds. of **choice** New Crop Cuba Molasses, expected direct from Cuba during the month.

For sale by

HATHAWAY & Co.

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 10, 1859.—6-1m

N. O. Sugar and Molasses.

250 Hhds. of prime and choice New Crop **Sugar.**

300 Barrels of choice New Crop **New Orleans Syrup** and **Molasses,** daily expected direct from New Orleans. For sale by

HATHAWAY & Co.

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 10, 1859.—6-2w

My Last Advertisement!

Having closed up my business in Statesville, I have placed all my ACCOUNTS and NOTES in the hands of **Mr. A. W. JAMISON,** who is authorized to receive money due me, and give receipts for the same; and for the gratification of my customers I will say, that he is instructed to place all accounts unpaid by May Court in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY W. AYER.

Jan'y 10, 1858.—6-4w

Cook Wanted.

Wanted TO HIRE, a WOMAN to cook and wash for a small family—a woman without children. Apply to

E. B. DRAKE.

Mountain Scenery.

The Scenery of Western North Carolina and Western South Carolina.

BY HENRY E. COLTON.

A WORK upon the Scenery of the Blue Ridge and its fellow ranges of Mountains will be published early in January.—The following will be its contents:—

Chap. I.—Introduction.
Chap. II.—Asheville.
Chap. III.—Routes to reach Asheville—the Swananoa Gap Road.
Chap. IV.—The Hickory Nut Gap Road.
Chap. V.—The Routes from South Carolina—Salem Gap and Jones Gap, Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Cæsar's Head, Whiteside Mountain, and Cashier's Valley.
Chap. VI.—A Route via Wilkesborough and Lenoir; the Valley of the Yadkin; Wilksborough; Happy Valley: Lenoir; Hi'bri'ten, &c.
Chap. VII.—Morganton and its surroundings; the Piedmont Springs; Hawks Bill and Table Rock.
Chap. VIII.—Linville Falls; the Gingercake Rock; North Cove and the Cave.
Chap. IX.—The Vicinity of Asheville; the White Sulphur; the Million Springs: Pleasant Drives.
Chap. X.—The Black Mountain; the Mountain House; Journal of a Party.
Chap. XI.—The Mountain; the Bald Mount.
Chap. XII.—The French Broad River and the Warm Springs.
Chap. XIII.—Pleasant Country Stopping Places; Carson's, on the Catawba; Harris's, at Chimney Rock; Sherill's, at Hickory Nut Gap; Penland's, at Flat Rock, on Toe River, in Yancey; Alexander and A. Baird's, on the French Broad; Alexander's, on the Swananoa.
Chap. XIV.—The Western Counties; Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee; Pigeon River; Franklin; a Winter Trip: Valley River; the Nantihala; Chesokee Indians.
Chap. XV.—Productions of the West, Agricultural and Mineral: Wild Flowers; Tree Growth; Wild Animals and Reptiles.
APPENDIX.—The Pilot Mountain; Salem: Piedmont Springs, in Stokes; Shocco Springs; Kittrell's Springs: Letters of Dr. Christy on Mountains of North Carolina.

The work will contain four views of Mountain Scenery and a Map of that section of country, showing all Roads, Stage Lines, Stopping Places, Noted Places, &c.

It will be got up in the best style of the art, and sold at 60 cents a copy; when sent by mail 66 cents.

Persons wishing copies will address W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh, N. C.

A liberal discount to those taking a number of copies for sale or distribution.

☞ A number of Advertisements of Hotels, Livery Stables, and Springs, will be inserted on fly-leaves, if forwarded immediately.

Jan. 14, 1859.—6-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The firm of REESE & STIREWALT was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are once more earnestly requested to come forward and make payment. Settlements can be made with either of us until the 15th of January, 1859: after that time our notes and accounts will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

H. B. REESE,
V. STIREWALT.

Dec. 8, 1858. 2-tf

STEAM SAW MILL

AT

Auction.

THE undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, on *Thursday, the 10th of February next,* at 12 o'clock, M., his

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL.

On the Concord Road, near the 19 mile post from Statesville, in Iredell County, on the Plantation of Isaac Harris, Esq., with a Lease of the Premises for 9 years.

Said Mill is in good running order, offers good inducements to any one desirous of engaging in the Lumber business, and will be sold without reserve. Also,

1 GUMMING MACHINE.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN L. BRAWLEY.

Dec. 20, 1858. 4-6t

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the FEMALE COLLEGE will pay their subscriptions to JOS. W. STOCKTON.

We are in imminent need of funds.

Dec. 34, 1858. 4-tf

Wanted,

At the Iredell Express Office, **5,000** good and responsible **Subscriptions,** for which the very best Paper will be exchanged.

HOFFLIN'S Clothing Emporium,

MANSION HOUSE CORNER,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Where the best assortment of **Ready Made Clothing** is at all times to be obtained, at low prices.

My Stock consists of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, Drawers, Under Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

M. HOFFLIN.

Mansion House Corner, Salisbury, N. C.

Jan'y 7, 1859.—5-6m

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Statesville, 30th Dec., 1858.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors of the W. N. C. R. R. Co., That Books of Subscription be opened for sixty days from and after the 1st January, 1859, at the following places, and under the directions of the following persons, or any three of them, for the sum of $300,000, being the estimated sum necessary to be subscribed by solvent persons or counties, to construct and complete the 2nd Division of the W. N. C. R. R. from Morganton to Old Fort, in McDowell County:—

Salisbury, under the direction of A. Henderson, J. I. Shaver, B. F. Fraley, D. A. Davis, Wm. Murphy.

Statesville, under the direction of J. F. Alexander, J. W. Stockton, L. Q. Sharpe, W. F. Watts, Hugh Reynolds.

Newton, under the direction of Jonas Bost, John Wilfong, George Sitzer, D. B. Gaither, M. L. McCorkle.

Morganton, under the direction of E. J. Erwan, Thos. G. Walton, W. F. McKesson, C. M. Avery, Alex'r Duckworth.

Marion, under the direction of Wm. Murphy, Jasper Neal, Alvery Bergin, A. M. Erwin, and J. L. Carson.

Lenoir, under the direction of James Harper, R. B. Bogle, C. C. Jones, Smith Powell, Ed. Jones, or any three of them.

Taylorsville, under the direction of Jos. M. Bogle, A. C. McIntosh, A. Carson, Robert Wilson, W. G. James, or any three of them.

Asheville, under the direction of N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Patton, W. W. McDowell, A. S. Merriman, John Bergin.

At the expiration of sixty days the Commissioners will please forward the Books to this Office.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Sec'y & Treas'r.

5-2m. News, Asheville, copy 2 months

Cheap for Cash.

1,000 NEGRO BLANKETS, white and colored: also,

A good lot KING'S MOUNTAIN IRON, assorted sizes.

50 SEAMLESS SACKS, 3½ bushels each.

Fine white LIVERPOOL SALT; also

A large lot 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12-4 BLEACHED SHEETING, which will be sold at cost prices.

CLEAN RICE, SALT FISH, BUTTER, and CHEESE, for sale by

WM. S. CASON.

Dec. 20, 1858. 4-1m

Office Western N. C. Rail Road.

WANTED, Immediately!

For the Western North Carolina Rail Road, 50 NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the construction and repairs of said Road, between Salisbury and Newton. Apply at this Office.

JAMES C. TURFER,
Engineer & Sup't.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1859. 5-3w

Notice.

We have Land, Wagons, Horses, Mules, Buggies, Carriages, Shingles, &c., &c.,

WHICH WE WISH TO SELL.

Also,

We have a great many unsettled Accounts and Notes,

Which we wish to be closed by CASH, or otherwise, SOON, or they will be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

FEIMSTER & FEIMSTER.

Dec. 17, 1858. 3-6mos

CHINA, GLASS, & CROCKERY,

AT

China Hall,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED, a very large and handsome assortment of China, Tea and Dinner Sets; also, China Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks, Toilet Bottles, Vases, Mottoed Mugs, Cups and Saucers, &c., &c.

GLASS WARE,

In every variety, Cut or Pressed.

Fruit, Cake, Preserve and Jelly Stands; Sugars, Creamers, Goblets, Tumblers, Decanters, Bohemian Toilet Bottles, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

WHITE, GRANITE, & COMMON WARE.

A very large assortment of the best quality of Ironstone Ware: also, common White and Blue Edge Ware; Painted Tea-cups and Sausers, at 25 cts. a sett.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Churns, Buckets, Rolling-pins, Steak-mauls, Butter-paddles, Knife Boxes and Baskets; Market, Clothes, School, and Key Baskets; Table Mats and Bread Trays.

SILVER-PLATED & BRITANIA WARE, &c.

Extra fine Silver-plated Castors: Cut Bottles; Britannia Castors; Chafing Dishes; Buckwheat-cake Dishes; Table and Tea Spoons; Knives and Forks; Carvers; Britannia Tea Setts; Pitchers; Tumblers; Mugs; Molasses Cans; Britannia Plate Covers; Coffee Mills & Cocoa Dippers; Butter Knives; Sugar Spoons; Tea Bells; Egg Friers and Codlers, with 3 minute glasses; Brass and Britannia Candlesticks; Snuffer Waiters; Tea Trays; Knife Cleaners; Egg and Mustard Spoons, &c.

The public, and especially the ladies, are requested to call and examine our Stock, as we feel confident that it is superior to anything of the kind ever before opened in this place.

JAMES HARTY & Co.

Charlotte, Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6w

Job Work.

Notice.

THE Firm of SIMONTON & HUBBARD is this day dissolved by consent. The business will be settled by R. F. SIMONTON, who is alone authorized to do so.

R. F. SIMONTON.
JOHN HUBBARD.

January 1, 1859.—5-1m

Simonton Tannery.

I WILL continue the **Tanning Business,** with **John Hubbard as Foreman,** and expect to keep at my Office, and the Stores in Statesville, a large lot of **Sole, Harness,** and **Upper Leather, Calf** and **Sheep Skins, &c.,** which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Barter.

I will pay the highest prices in Cash or Leather for hides and Bark.

R. F. SIMONTON.

January 1, 1859.—5-1y

North Carolina Mechanics'

SNOW CAMP

Machine Shop

AND

Foundry,

ALAMANCE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationery.

The latest improved Wrought Cylinders, the teeth being inserted through the bar, square with the tap on the inside, which obviates all difficulty in reversing the teeth, when one side gets worn. These machines will suit the wants of every farmer.

Sugar Cane Crushers.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers,* which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Circular Saws, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines of different kinds and sizes, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines; all kinds of Casting and Machine work made to order, at short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.

☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY FAIR,

Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858.

Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson, & Co. This is a first-rate article, well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen.

One Double Iron Spout Corn Sheller, by the same parties; very good at the price, and very well made.

One Cutting Machine, for cutting oats, straw, fodder, shucks, or corn-stalks; a first-rate machine, requiring less hand power than any thing of the kind to do the same work.

Dec. 10, 1858. 2-6mo

Just Received—

50 SACKS SALT,

and for sale cheap for CASH.

T. H. McRORIE.

Wanted—

5,000 BUSHELS CORN,

For which the market price will be paid.

T. H. McRORIE.

Dec. 24—4-tf

Notice.

The Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE

15 *or* 20 *Likely Young Negroes,*

For which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention.

Y. S. DEAN.

Dec. 22, 1858. 3-tf

Last and final Notice.

ALL persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and pay up during the month of January.

STOCKTON & MORRISON.

Dec. 13, 1858. 3-tf

Something Good.

BLUE FISH AND MULLETS,

Of the best quality, for sale.

SALT,

In large seamless sacks, cheap for cash,

J. W. STOCKTON.

Dec. 17, 1858. 3-tf

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by D. R. BRADFORD, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on **Tuesday, the 18th January,** instant, on the Premises, all of his **Personal Property,** consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Wagon, Buggy, and other articles. Also, **a Tract of Land,** containing 150 acres, more or less, lying 8 miles west of Statesville, adjoining the lands of F. Watts, Miles Leopard, and others.

Terms:—Half cash; the balance of the purchase-money in six months, with interest from date.

Sale to take place positively.

J. A. ROSEBRO,
Trustee.

Jan. 1, 1859.—5-2w

Poetry.

The Sunset Land.

O, dimly through the mists of years
That roll their dreary waste between,
The gorgeous Sunset Land appears,
Array'd in hues of fadeless green:
And from that far-off sunny clime
Old half-forgotten songs arise,
And stealing o'er the waves of time,
The sweetly lingering music dies.

As some bright island of the sea,
Forever blooming—ever fair;
Though cold, dark billows round it be,
Eternal sun-shine hovers there:
Thus, o'er the silent sea of years,
Our eager, longing looks are cast
Where, robed in fadeless spring, appears
The sun-lit Edge of the past.

There memory weaves her garlands green,
Beside the loved, hope-haunted shore,
And, musing 'mid the Arcadian scene,
Twines flowers that bloom for us no more.
Oh! hallow'd clime, blest land of love!
Sweet paradise of early dreams!
Still through thy vales may fancy rove—
Still back beneath thine evening beam.

And there *they* dwell—those cherish'd ones—
With snow-white brow and waving hair;
I see them now—I hear their tones
Of sweetness sigh along the air;
Hark! how their silvery voices ring
In cadence with the wind's low sigh;
Not sweeter is the wind-harp's string,
That wakes at eve its melody.

They call us; see, they wave their hands,
As, by the mirage lifted high,
That clime in all its beauty stands
Against the forehead of the sky.
With wreathed brows—with laugh and song,
With tender looks—hand clasp'd in hand,
They move along—that love-link'd throng—
Within the haunted Sunset Land.

Amusment and Instruction.

Help Wanted.

The Sons of Temperance in North Carolina have determined to wage a vigorous war against intemperance during the year 1859; and we earnestly solicit the aid and co-operation of all good citizens in the conflict. Especially do we appeal to the Ladies, the Clergy, Magistrates and Conductors of the Public Press. Each of you can greatly assist, by co-operating with us in your respective spheres. In a word, we appeal to all, as a stirring writer in one of our exchanges has it, who are standing aloof from us in this great temperance movement, to come in and join us in rescuing our fellow men from a drunkard's grave. Do not stand idle while you can do great good by lending a helping hand in so noble a cause. We ask you, is it not your duty to be with us? You who profess to be Christian, we ask you? If the use of ardent spirits as a beverage or as an article of traffic, is morally wrong, and is condemned by the Bible, then every church member is solemnly bound by arguments and motives, higher and stronger than those of mere patriotism or philanthropy, to give his aid in every prudent and honorable way to the advancement of the Temperance cause. We do not want you to say merely that you are in favor of Temperance, but we want you to unite with us, to counsel and advise the means best calculated to promote this great cause, the cause of humanity.—On you, to a very great extent, depends the success or failure of this great and glorious enterprise. Look, we say, at the utter impossibility of the spirit of God reaching successfully that conscience which is scorched up by strong drink. Look at the reproach and disgrace inflicted on the church by disorderly members, and all caused by drunkenness; and let the consideration stir the deep fountain of feeling in your hearts and prompt you to vigorous action in the cause of Temperance. It is to you that we look for help in this work, and if you refuse or hesitate to co-operate with us, who, we say, can we call upon to aid us in the work? If you will only think upon the subject, that by your influence and example what great good will flow by your being with us? Be for us, or against us; do not say we are with you when you show plainly that you are not,—Enlist under our banner of Love, Purity and Fidelity, and work with us side by side. Let the battle cry, "down with the monster," ring along the line mustered in defence of humanity and its interests, and then

Strike! till the last armed foe expires,
Strike! for your alters and your fires:
Strike! for the green graves of your sires;
God and your native land!

Spirit of the Age.

California Pictures—A Happy Boy and an Unfortunate Man.

The *San Andres Independent* shows the following contrast of a happy boy and a wrecked man:

"Over on yonder hill-side, where the grey slope stretches off from the neat white school-house toward the southern sun, the happy shouts of twenty or thirty little children at play, greet the passer's ear. They are the violets and primrose brood of human life, who catch their youthful impulses from the brightening skies and gentle breezes of the spring. Everywhere they are welcome; in all climes they wear the same glowing, hopeful, golden colors of eye and soul, but here, in the vanishing deserts, and still brooding solitudes of these mountains, where manhood has so long been separated from the joys of family and home, they are indeed angels in our pathway. Yonder goes a little boy, whose eye is clear as the blue sky above him, with a heart as light as the gossamer that he chases through the air. How merrily rings his shout at the tidings, "school dismissed." Away he bounds over hill and valley as thoughtless and free as the lark that carols in the grove. He is the true type of innocence and happiness. Yet sad to say, he treads the unguarded and unprotected path of orphan life. No father to direct; no mother to love and counsel him. The thorns that lie along the dreary waste of undeveloped life; the "bridge of sighs," with its broken arches and yawning chasms below; the mountains of toil, and scorching wastes of sorrow through which his journey lies, are all unheeded or unseen. Every sound is melody; every color is pleasing; every wind fragrant with the perfume of flowers; every thought hopeful; every aspiration terminating at a "golden goal." 'Tis well; "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

Yonder, swinging round the corner of the street, with the limp of a wounded hare, goes the hapless, pitiful opposite of the bright picture that has just passed in view before us. The silvered streaks that peep out below his ragged and greasy slouched hat, and the sprawling wrinkles of his face, with the sharpened nose and hobbling step, indicate the person of one who has passed "the midway of this, our mortal life." Let us examine closer. The hair is still silvery, the wrinkles are there—sprawling from the outer corners of the eye downward to the base of his physiogonmy; the step is limping and feeble; the hand is withered; the lip is luried; the eye is dull and sunken; but there are those inexpressible somethings pervading the whole man, that at once class him with those who have never bloomed in "their thirtieth summer." He is a California wreck! One of those whom the passions had led to anticipate the "three score and ten" which the Psalmist allotted to man, by forty years, and who is now expiating in sorrow and pain the foibles and extremes into which they led him. He became rheumatic, dropsical, gouty and splenetic; then cowardly, cringing, billious, consumptive; now, he is the living tabernacle of all the diseases, weaknesses and punishments of humanity; exhausted in health; idiotic in intellect; and houseless and friendless in his dire afflictions. He erred, and mistook the "primrose-path of dalliance" for the "thorny road of virtuous life." Like "Obidah, the son of Abensini," he was charmed by the flowery prospects that bloomed in his morning sun, and allured from pleasure to pleasure, discovered, when his sky was overcast with gloom and darkness, that it was too late to retrace his steps. No sage or hermit oracle interposed with counsel to lead him back into the beaten paths of successful life; but blundering through slough and despond, he at length approaches the blackened gates of that hopeless city whose name is "Ignominy." Where

"The noble trunk a ruin feels,
But never more a leaf reveals."

Cannibalism in the Fejee Islands, and its Punishment.

The U. S. ship Vandalia, Commander Sinclair, from a cruise through the South Pacific, is at San Francisco.—Lieutenant Hogan Brown gives information of a deed of cannibalism and its punishment. While the Vandalia was at Ovelau, in the Fejee Islands, information was communicated to Commander Sinclair, by the Consul at Levuka, that the inhabitants of Lomati, on the Island of Ways—a tribe of ferocious cannibals—had surprised a small vessel, and murdered, cooked, and eaten the crew. Thereupon, an expedition, consisting of sixty men, was fitted out, placed in charge of Lieutenant Caldwell, with Lieutenant Ramsay, of the Marines, Assistant surgeon Trist; and Master's Mate Bartlett, and sent against them.

The natives refusing to give up the murderers, and taking advantage of their strong position—a town situated on the top of a high mountain, sixteen hundred feet above the level of the sea—to defy the party sent against them, a landing was effected at daylight on the morning after reaching the island: and after a most fatiguing march of several hours, over declivities, precipices, rocks, and through ravines, the expedition arrived opposite the town. A long halt was made to refresh the men, who were almost prostrated by their exertions.

After resting, the town was assaulted and carried by a flank movemant, the natives fleeing to the rocks and fastnesses. The town was nearly destroyed, 115 houses having been fired and consumed. On the return of the expedition, they were attacked in the most furious manner in one of the ravines, by 300 warriors, who were repulsed with heavy loss, after a severe action of about half an hour, the natives losing nearly fifty in killed and wounded, including two of the principal chiefs.

The Americans had six wounded—one man very severely. The seamen and marines behaved in the most gallant manner. The anomaly of their situation—attacking a powerful and courageous mountain tribe in their fastnesses—not moving them, except, perhaps, to more steady and daring conduct.

The tribe has been taught a severe lesson, and one that will not be lost on the tribes in their vicinity.

The Americans murdered and eaten were Louis Brower, a Prussian, naturalized, and Henry Homer, of New York.

Fight between Eleven Hundred Horses.

Southey, in his History of the Peninsular War, relates the following:—

"Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Funan were cavalry, mounted on fine, black, long-tailed Andalusian horses. It was impossible to bring off these horses—1,100 in number—and Romano was not a man who could order them to be destroyed: he was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to his beast, which had carried him so far and so faithfuly. Their bridles were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued such as was never before witnessed. They became sensible that they were no longer under the restraint of any human power.

A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twelve together, then closely engaged, striking with their fore-feet, and biting and tearing each other with most ferocious rage, and trampling over those who were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of an hour, was strewn with the dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on rising ground, at a distance. They no sooner heard the roar of the battle than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with equal fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romano, in mercy, gave orders to destroy them. But it was found too dangerous to attempt this, and after the last boat had quitted the beach, the few horses that remained, were still engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction."

Rattle Snake Bite.

Mr. R. J. Kee, of this District, writes to us:

"Some two weeks ago, a large and valuable mule of mine was bitten on the upper lip by a huge rattle snake. I was notified of it in about two hours, and by this time the animal was suffering terribly, and the lip and head were swollen to such an extent as to make the mule look like an unearthly monster. I had cured dogs by the free application of oil, and this was the remedy first suggested to my mind. I mixed one-half pint of *train oil* with one-and-a-half pints of melted lard, and poured it into the mule by drenching; at the same time anointing the wound with train oil and number six. In three hours I repeated both applications; and then made a strong tea of red-oak bark and water-pepper, with which the wound was washed twice a day. The mule was well and ready for business on the fourth day after the bite, and no bad effects have followed."—*Pendleton Messenger.*

Catalogues of Comets.

The curious discovery made of late, that the Chinese had recorded comets with greater accuracy than any European astronomer, has led to some researches into the subject. It appears that comets have been recorded on parchment books, and probably on the *papyrus Egypcius*, from the earliest period of history. But the first person who collected these records was Professor Lubienski, who, about two centuries ago, published two volumes folio on comets, giving an immense catalogue that extended up to the time of the flood. He represented that catastrophe as being caused by a comet, and thought it was the same that appeared again in the time of Newton. Lubienski was followed by several others, who made lists of comets in Germany and England. Forster published one at Aachen, in Prussia, about thirty years ago; and, of late years, many have emanated from the astronomical societies of Europe. A gentleman, who has of late examined all these catalogues collectively, thinks our last great comet was the celebrated comet of Halley, so long expected; and this was the opinion of a late astronomer at the Bushy Observatory, who, in 1818, used to say he wished he could live forty years more in order to see it.

Top your Trees.

We saw a fine old tree the other day, by the road-side, with no top. The high wind of last month broke it off nearly in the middle and left a huge trunk uncovered. Had this tree been properly trimmed last spring it would not have carried sail enough to break the mast.

☞ Governor Bissell, of Illinois, in his late message, speaks in glowing terms of the great prosperity of that State. Its financial condition is cheering. During the years 1857 and 1858 the principal of the public debt has been reduced $1,050,324, and the arrears of interest reduced $116,552.—The principal of the State debt now amounts to $8,241,639, and the arrears of interest to $2,896,814.

Agriculture.

From the North Carolina Planter.

Agricultural Pursuits.

Agriculture is a pursuit which, more than any other, *conduces to a moral, happy and contented life.*

Health and contentment are necessary to the enjoyment of a long life, and a green old age is the result of 'a sound mind and a sound body.' Vital statistics taken in our own country show that, out of a given number selected with a view to occupation as a test of longevity, farmers stood first on the list, clergymen and lawyers second, merchants third, etc. In England it has been shown that the average duration of life, as respects occupation, is farmer 45 years, merchant 33, mechanic 29. Nor can this result excite surprise. The tiller of the soil is most exempt from those corroding cares and anxieties which harrass the mind and waste and consume the body. Man is a gregarious animal, and the tendency of society is to congregate in masses, where man losses his individuality, and that sense of personal responsibility without which it is impossible to preserve in a community good morals or good government. Cities have not inaptly been termed ulcers upon the body politic—the hot-beds of vice. Here are found the materials that constitute the mob, which, when once aroused and put in motion, is deaf to the voice of reason, and utterly regardless of law and the claims of social duty. Were not this condition of things counteracted by the conservative influence of rural and agricultural life, society would soon become so far demoralized that no government but a despotism could exist. It is this conservative influence alone that has preserved and can preserve our free institutions. The isolation of country life led by the bulk of our people inculcates a sense of individual responsibility—teaches self-reliance, removes them from temptation, gives time and opportunity for reflection, directs the chastened thought "through nature up to nature's God," and developes those virtues which exalt and ennoble our nature. Says the gentle and amiable Cowper,

God made the country, and man made the town;
What wonder then that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter drought
That life holds out to all, should most abound
And least be threatened in the fields and groves!

Who that has ever witnessed the heartless ceremony, the hollow insincerity and conventional habits of city life, that has not sighed for the fresh untainted air, and cordial homespun hospitality of the country? What man of sense has not turned away from the lisping, languid city belle, rustling in costly fabrics, and bedizzened with jewelry, to the country lass "who rises with the lark, and sings the morning up," whose countenance glows with health and whose eyes sparkle with joy!

"Who never loses life in thoughtless ease,
Nor on the velvet couch invites disease;
Whose homespun dress, in simple neatness lies,
And for no gaudy equipage she sighs:
Her reputation, which is all her boast,
In a malicious visit ne'er was lost:
No midnight masquerade her beauty wears,
And health, not paint, the fading bloom repairs."

Let me not be charged with exaggeration in my estimate of the advantages and pleasures of country life. It was upon a farm in the quiet country that I drew my first breath,—there passed the sinless and joyous hours of childhood, and thither would I return, God willing, to pass the evening of my days. This feeling, too, is but responsive to the voice of nature, for few there are, I imagine, who have mingled in the din and bustle of life, who have toiled for wealth or fame, that have not experienced a depressing sense of disappointment and disgust, and have longed for some rural retreat where one might lose himself, as it were, in meditating among the green fields, or in some shady recess, where the eye can roam over the summer glories of the landscape, and the lowing of herds, the song of birds, and the hum of bees may fall soothingly upon the ear, and all conspire to attune the mind for "holding converse sweet with God."

"O happy, if ye know your happy state,
Ye rangers of the field! Whom nature's boon
Cheers with her smile, and every element
Conspires to bless."

Looking to the paramount importance of the Agricultural interest of our country, it is a matter of surprise how little direct aid or encouragement it has received from either the Federal or State Governments, and how very far behind we are, in this respect, the governments and people of the Old World. We have our schools and colleges, where our youth can be prepared for any one of the learned professions, as they are termed, but where are our schools and colleges, or our text books, to train the young farmer who wishes to make himself acquainted with the scientific relations of his noble profession? France has some 5 or more colleges, and a 100 schools, in which professors are employed to lecture on botany, zoology, chemistry, agriculture, the diseases of cattle, etc. She has, also, some 70 SCHOOL FARMS, and the government expends every year, for veterinary schools, 754,200 fcs.; for instruction in agriculture, 2,731, 468 francs; for encouragement in agriculture, 700,000 francs; for improvement in live stock, 1,800,000 francs. Belgium has 100 schools established by the government, and the study of agricultural science stands higher in popular favor than all others. Ireland has 63 schools, Bavaria 33, Prussia 32, and Russia has 68 colleges and schools, and an agricultural institution with 40 buildings and 3,000 acres of land attached, attended by several thousand students. The result of these appliances is manifest in the beauty and perfection of their farming system, the abundant yield of the soil, their highly improved breeds of stock, and in all that constitutes taste and success in agricultural pursuits, demonstrating that "knowledge is power" in the hands of the farmer as well as those engaged in other pursuits. The day has gone by for sneering at *scientific* farming. What is science but, in the language of Sir HUMPHREY DAVEY, "the refinement of common sense, guided by experience, gradually substituting sound and rational principles for vague popular prejudices?" See the rose, the queen of the garden, the perfection of floral beauty—what an endless diversity of form, color, size and fragrance! And yet naturalists tell us that all of these varieties have been produced from a single parent stock, by science coming to the aid of horticulture, and laboring with unwearying patience through a series of years.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESD.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
January,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
February,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
March,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 6h. 45m. P. M.
Departs daily at 6h. 15m. A. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs same days at 6 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 7 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Fridays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 6 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Thursdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

Advertisements.

Approved Miller.

HAMILTON CROUCH,
Liberty Hill, N. C.

Respectfully informs Mill Owners, that he is well initiated in the art of managing MILL MACHINERY—such as steam or water Burr Mills. Having had an experience of several years in the Milling business he flatters himself that, he is fully competent to give entire satisfaction, in the business of grinding. He would further say to those who might wish to employ such a miller, that they will address him at Liberty Hill, Iredell County, N. C.

☞ Valuable Land FOR SALE

On South Yadkin, seven miles North of the town of Statesville, Iredell county, N. C. I also offer, my tract of **200 acres** more or less, formerly known as the lands of James Baley, together with the elegant buildings such as Dwellling Houses, Kitchen, Negroe houses, Barns, Shops, &c. I would say to those who wish to purchase Land, that they would do well to call and view my possessions, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAMILTON CROUCH.
Nov. 26 52tf Liberty Hill, N. C.

Printing Press AND Materials FOR SALE CHEAP.

Having supplied our office with a new Press and Types, we offer for sale, the Press and Types on which the "Asheboro' Bulletin" was printed, having no further use for them. They would be sold low, and would be very suitable for issuing a medium sheet.

E. B. DRAKE & SON.
Dec. 17, 1858. 3-tf

PAY YOUR PREACHER.

All who have not paid will please call and pay the money that was due on the 1st day of July last.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Dec. 10, 1858. 2-tf

House & Lot for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a **House and Lot**, in Statesville, near the Female College. The lot contains two acres of ground, the improvements have all been put up within the last three years, and in the yard there is a well of excellent *water*. Any person desirous of locating in this healty and thriving Town, can be accommodated with a dwelling on cheap and reasonable terms.

Possession can be given at any time.

J. A. DAVIS.
Oct. 1st 44tf

WILSON & NEWHARD, WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELERS,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches** and **Jewelry** of all kinds.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every sort, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

August 28th, 1858.

New MARBLE YARD.

H. N. MALCOLM,

Practical Marble Cutter,
Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, for MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLE TOPS, and all kind of work in the Marble Line, of either IMPORTED ITALIAN or

AMREICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c

November 5, 1858 49tf

MARBLE.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order anything in the line of

MONUMENTS,

HEAD STONES, TOMB TABLES or Furniture Marble, and warrant satisfaction. Call or send your orders.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GRAY, BRYAN & Co,
Salisbury, N. C.

$100 REWARD!

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 19th of July last, a negro man, called Isaac; He is 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, scar on one wrist from a burn (which, not recollected,) good teeth, face rather full, straight build, bold appearance, quick spoken, and weighs about 175 or 180 pounds, and 30 years old. Had on when he departed a pair of coperas colored pants, and perhaps took other clothing from his wife's house. He is very likely and may be considered a No. 1 negro.

I will give a reward of $100 for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I can get him again.

ADAM WEBBER.
10 miles north of Statesville, N. C.

STATESVILLE Male Academy,

J. B. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL.

The Second Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions, of 21 Weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

RATES OF TUITION.

Ordinary English branches, per Sess.,	$ 8.00
Higher " " "	12.00
Classical Department, "	15.00

Tactics and Drill carefully attended to without extra charge.

Dec. 24, 1858. 4-tf

THE

Chickering & Son's 34 Prize MEDAL PIANOS.

THE Subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above named justly celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully, that he guarantees every Instrument. Persons wishing to purchase the PIANO, by addressing him, will be sent a pamphlet, with 14 different styles, and prices marked.

Pianos Tuned and Repaired.

Address,
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Nov. 3, 1858. Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. To Mr. B. was the only and first premium for his Pianos at the N. C. State Fair awarded. 50-1y

New Fall and Winter GOODS!

T. H. McRORIE,

Respectfully informs the Citizens of Iredell and the public generally, that he has received and now offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very large and well assorted stock of

GOODS—

Embracing almost every article kept in an extensive

Retail Store.

Bees wax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Tow Linen, Linsey Cloth, Rags Country Produce, &c., taken in exchange for Goods.

Thankful for the liberal patronage received, particularly from CASH Customers,—It will be my effort to hold out inducements to such customers, and thereby enlarge my Cash sales. Oct 15, 1858. 46tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale the Plantation and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 ACRES, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses, Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

There are also on the place large orchards of peach and apple trees of the best quality, and good springs of water abound.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.
Oct 15 46tf
Hillsboro' Recorder, Fayetteville Observer & Wadesboro' Argus Will please copy till forbid.

Just Received—

5 Tons Guano,
A large lot **King's Mount. Iron,**
Well assorted. For sale by
Nov 12 T. H. McRORIE.

Seed Cotton.

I wish to purchase Cotton in the seed, for which I will pay the highest market price, delivered at my Gin, a mile and a half northwest of Statesville.

T. H. McRORIE.

Corn Meal.

My Mill has been repaired lately. If you want GOOD MEAL, give it a trial; one mile and a half south-west of Statesville.

T. H. McRORIE.
50-tf

Jo's W. STOCKTON

Is now receiving a NEW and COMPLETE Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Purchased with great care as it regards price, Quality and style, in the Cities of Philadelphia and New York—Consisting of:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Blk. Gro De Rhine, Fancy Dress ilks,
Paris De Laine Robe a Lez,
Velvet Trim'd do do
Sup'r Valencia do do
High Col'd Cash'r de Cass
Boy'd de Chene Robe a Lez
French Merino, assorted Colors,
Plain and Figu'd, all wool De Laines,
De Beiges, Alpaccas, Ginghams & Prints,
White and Col'd Brilliants,
White Marseilles & Trimmings,
Tarleton, Nainsook and Victoria Lawns,
wiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslins,
Ladies' Embroidered Collars and sleeves,
do Mourning do
Linen Hdk'fs (very Cheap)
Lace and Love Veils,
Handsome Head Dresses,
Latest style of WINTER BONNETS,
Drab and Brown Bloomers,
Ruche, Sprigs and Bridal Wreaths.
Ladies' Clocks and Mantillas,
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Brocha Bordered do
Beautiful Plush do
Bord'd and Chinelle Stella do (round cor'd
Chinelle Scarfs
Princess Royal Patent Looped Extension Bridal SKIRTS, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of all kinds, of the Best Make; also French Cloths, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres. A complete Stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Glass and Queensware, Drugs and Paints, Sole Leather.

—GROCERIES—

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Candles, Molasses, Salt, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest Prices for Cash or to punctual customers.

J. W. Stockton.

P. S.—I have the Genuine
"Het Anchor Bolting Cloth"
For Sale.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, sold to order, and warranted good or no sale.

J. W. STOCKTON.
Statesville, Oct 8, 1858. 45tf

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! TO Country Merchants.

New, Cheap, and Expeditious Route for
Freight for the Interior of N. C.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
37tf Eng'r and Sup't.

Second Edition,

REVISED AND ENLARGED.

S. J. RICKERT,
Statesville, N. C.,

Is now opening and offering the largest and finest Stock of

Confectionery and Fancy Goods

Ever offered in Statesville: also, a good assortment of JEWELRY, which he sells very low for Cash.

Oysters.

Having accepted the Agency of one of the largest Fish and Oyster Houses in Portsmouth, he is prepared to furnish Families with good fresh Oysters, three times a week, in any quantity, from a quart to ten gallons.

S. J. RICKERT.
Dec. 3, 1858. 1tf

Job Work.